

Party Warns: No Mercy

Purges in Soviet Georgia Fail To Bring a 'Bolshevik Order'

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (UPI)—After more than a year of arrests, purges and stern discipline in Soviet Georgia, the Communist party leadership there has acknowledged its continuing inability to impose full control on the life of the republic.

According to reports circulating in Moscow, the new party

leadership in Georgia wants to extend its purges by pursuing and punishing its own predecessors in high office, perhaps including a former member of the Soviet Politburo and his wife. There has been an inconclusive hint in the Soviet press that such unprecedented action may be in the offing.

Whatever his plans, Georgian party leader Eduard Shevardnadze has acknowledged the failure of his efforts during the past year to clean up Georgia, a southern republic known for its high-living, easy-going habits. According to the published report of a recent meeting of the Georgian party leadership:

"There are still cases of bribery, cheating, abuses of power, etc. Many party organizations tried to pretend that nothing extraordinary has happened since the crackdown began... One hundred enterprises have not fulfilled their plans... Remnants of capitalism and tendencies toward private ownership have been restored in the republic. Many responsible officials have been poisoned by these notions... Party and economic leaders were led on a leash by dark dealers and became their obedient servants."

No Mercy

The report promised continued vigilance against malfeasance. The Central Committee of the Communist party of Georgia categorically demands the establishment of a Bolshevik order in every region and every city of the republic. No mercy will be shown to anyone who dares ignore the instructions, demands and statements of the party... No one will be indulged, regardless of age, rank or former merits."

The tone of this threat suggests the dimensions of Mr. Shevardnadze's task. He is trying to overturn generations of habit and reflex action in Georgia, and the Georgians are not giving in to him without a fight.

"They're still just the same, only more careful," one Russian who recently visited Georgia observed. Others who have been in Georgia give Mr. Shevardnadze more credit for changing the atmosphere, but even Mr. Shevardnadze acknowledges repeatedly how serious the problems are.

Criminal Actions

"Dawn of the East," the Georgian Communist party's newspaper, reported a good example of Mr. Shevardnadze's difficulties last week. The paper disclosed that the Georgian Academy of Sciences, the governing body of intellectual life in the republic, which should be above corruption and politics even in Georgian eyes—expelled one of its members this month for an extended string of criminal actions harmful to the interests of society and the state."

In fact, the paper said, Prof. P.G. Gelbakhiani was a fraud whose research work was "of no value whatsoever." He has recently been stripped of all his medical degrees.

The same Georgian newspaper reported this week on a case of local officials who ignored their work—another problem that Mr. Shevardnadze has addressed repeatedly. In the town of Tbilisi, the paper said, the Communist party committee stood by while the local economy failed repeatedly to meet its targets.

Bribery, Profiteering

"Measures were not taken against plunder of socialist property, bribery, profiteering, favoritism, alcoholism and bootlegging," the paper said. "Local officials closed their eyes to shortcomings and crimes. Moreover, they committed unlawful actions themselves by distributing apartments to their friends and relatives."

The first secretary of the town party committee was fired. Pravda, the country's leading newspaper, reported another scandal recently which involved the construction of palatial villas for the private use of Georgian officials. One of these cost 350,000 rubles of public funds to build and 150,000 more to decorate—nearly \$700,000 at the official exchange rate.

Officials noted that the document did not take up the "widespread" problem of ecclesiastical authority. This area, notably Catholic claims regarding the infallibility and primacy of the Pope, is to be the next item on the commission's agenda.

The statement begins by asserting that the ministry is a privilege and obligation that belongs to all Christians, clerical and lay, and that "all ministries are used by the Holy Spirit for the building up of the church."

It goes on to assert, however, that there is an essential difference between the ministry of laymen and that of bishops, priests and deacons. The ordained ministry, it states, "is not an extension of the common Christian priesthood, but belongs to another realm of the gifts of the Spirit."

Catholics and high-church Anglicans have traditionally thought of priests first and foremost as persons who are authorized to administer holy communion and other sacraments. The Evangelical wing of the Anglican Communion, however, along with most Protestants, has traditionally emphasized the priest's role as the proclaimer of the word of God.

The document released yesterday makes a way for the strict sacramental primacy that has been normative in both traditions and asserts that the nature of the priesthood and the episcopacy is defined equally by the ministry of the word and the sacraments.

Democrats to Meet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Kansas City will be the site of the national Democratic mid-term convention Dec. 14-15, 1974. The party's planning advisory committee announced yesterday. The meeting will be the first of its kind by a major political party.

For Individual Power Plants

Nixon Move Blocks Issuance Of Tough Curbs on Radiation

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—In a reversal of policy, President Nixon has shifted the authority to set radiation standards for individual power plants from the Environmental Protection Agency to the Atomic Energy Commission.

The environmental agency, which was given this authority three years ago, was on the verge of setting strict standards for individual plants, while the AEC has generally taken a more relaxed attitude toward radiation protection.

In September, the environmental agency was to have issued new radiation standards that would have drastically reduced the permissible limit of radiation-emitting materials that could be released from a nuclear power plant. The administration has, in effect, canceled these standards by the assigning of responsibility elsewhere.

Several critics of the atomic power industry said the effect of the move would be to allow more freedom in the construction and operation of nuclear plants, thus helping to open more generating stations to ease the energy crisis.

Lower Standards

But these critics also foresee that lower standards may expose the general public to more radiation from the proliferating number of atomic stations, and that this may expose more people to radiation which causes the development of cancer and eventually leads to genetic defects.

Ralph E. Lapp, a writer and nuclear power expert, said he did not feel that the change of authority would be harmful because "the amounts of radioactive materials emitted from a plant are very low."

But Dr. Henry W. Kendall, a nuclear physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is an official of the Union of Concerned Scientists, said the switch in authority puts the country in the position of "having the goat guard the cabbages."

"The hope we had was that the EPA would set and enforce standards because the AEC's track record has been extremely poor in the areas of reactor safety and radioactive waste disposal," Dr. Kendall said.

Nixon's Intent

The President's intent is contained in a memorandum dated Dec. 7 from Roy L. Ash, the director of the Office of Management and Budget in the White House, to Russell E. Train, the EPA administrator, and Dixy Lee



TRAFFIC JAM—Street scene in central London yesterday during the railway slowdown.

Britain Gets 3-Day Week, Power Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

designed to pit worker against worker.

The cuts were bitterly criticized by general secretary Len Murray of the Trades Union Congress, which has a membership of some 10 million workers.

"The measures are clearly intended to come as a sudden shock to the mass of work people," Mr. Murray said. "Millions of pounds in production and wages would be lost."

"The rail workers' slowdown brought even bigger disruption today than yesterday. Worst hit were commuter services in south-east England, where only 50 of the normal 375 passenger trains into London were running. The authorities feared that the disruption would soon spread to freight services and reduce even further the supply of scarce fuel to power stations."

Stores and offices that had struggled along without electric heat and light may stay open on powerless days.

The government will also exempt some essential businesses and services from the three-day week, including newspapers, communications agencies, fuel industries, water supply and sewage plants, medical services and transportation.

But unless industrial peace is somehow achieved over the holiday season, much of Britain's economy will be limping along at half its normal modest pace in the new year.

Britain's exports have been rising, but imports have been shooting up even faster, and this in addition to the skyrocketing prices for the raw materials the country gets from abroad.

So, on Monday, new measures will be taken to restrict imports. In the past, Britain met these problems by limiting imports through higher tariffs or quotas. But the nation's new membership in the Common Market's customs union would appear to rule that out.

Instead, the government may have to endure broader measures—higher taxes, tighter credit or a clash in government spending.

The trouble with this, as Mr. Heath recognized, is that other industrial nations may do the same and plunge the world into a deflationary spiral.

Bears Kill Hunter, Wound Girl in France

BESANCON, France, Dec. 13 (UPI)—A 300-pound wild bear killed hunter Léon Gaillet, 51, when it slashed an artery in his leg, police said yesterday.

The accident occurred Sunday at Mosnay, in the Jura Mountains, where cold weather has driven bears out of the woods. Another bear swam across the flood-swollen Doubs River, damaged a parked car and seriously wounded a young girl student while charging through Besancon before being cornered and shot dead by firemen.

Oil Crisis Heads the Agenda At Talks by EEC Premiers

(Continued from Page 1)

made this meeting a deadline for reaching concrete understandings on how Europe should share the burden of oil shortages.

The feeling here is that the United States will cast a long shadow over the summit in view of Mr. Kissinger's latest proposal for an energy action group and his warning that Washington wants to be consulted in advance of EEC political decisions.

Troop-Cut Talks Recess in Vienna

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (AP)—Delegations from the 19 countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact today held their final session before a one-month holiday recess, still split as to how to deal with reductions of troops and armaments in Central Europe.

A NATO spokesman said that the heads of the Soviet and Belgian delegations gave speeches reviewing proposals made earlier in the conference, which opened on Oct. 30.

Cars Permitted Dec. 25, 26, Jan. 1

Italy Eases Crisis Restrictions To Brighten Holiday Period

ROME, Dec. 13 (UPI)—The Italian government announced today that it would allow cars on the roads for Christmas and New Year's and slightly ease traffic restrictions on other holidays and Sundays.

The government said the ban on holiday driving, imposed 13 days ago because of the world oil crisis, would be temporarily suspended Dec. 25 and 26 and Jan. 1 to brighten the holidays. Bars, restaurants, movie houses and television stations will also be allowed to stay open as long as they want those days.

On Sundays and other holidays, the government said, the driving ban will start at 1 a.m. instead of at midnight. The daily closing time for theaters, movie houses, restaurants and bars will be moved from 11 p.m. to midnight.

The government also announced that hotel buses, farm tractors and trucks weighing more than 3-1/2 tons or carrying perishable goods would be exempted from the Sunday driving ban. The only exemptions so far were for taxis, doctors, midwives, police and a few other categories.

Parliament's Plan

STRASBOURG, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—The Common Market's European Parliament today proposed a series of measures to counter the Arab oil embargo and agreed that, as a last resort, energy sources could be rationed among consumers in the nine-nation community.

The parliamentarians drew up their plan, which now goes to the community's Executive Commission and Council of Ministers for consideration, because they said commission proposals on the same subject were inadequate.

The plan calls for power stations to use coal instead of oil where possible and for new refineries converting heavy fuel into light mineral oil products to be built immediately.

Paris: Hearing Request

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—The French government asked building supervisors today to restrict heating to a maximum of 20 degrees Celsius (68 Fahrenheit) during the day and 18 C. (64.4 F.) during the night.

The request was not mandatory and cited no penalties for those who choose to ignore it.

Some 40 percent of the petroleum imported by France is used for heating, which thus is the "easiest and most worthwhile field" in which to seek economies, a government official said.

Twin Spanish Crises

MADRID, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Spain is facing an energy crisis not only because of the oil squeeze, but because of lack of water as well, industry sources said today.

As a result of a severe drought, the water reserves in power dams have dropped to what the newspaper *La Voz* described as "alarmingly" low levels. The industry ministry said the reserves had dropped to 17 billion cubic meters, more than 30 percent below what they were at that time last year.

West Germany And Hungary Establish Ties

BUDAPEST, Dec. 13 (UPI)—West Germany and Hungary today signed a preliminary agreement normalizing relations and establishing full diplomatic ties, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry said.

The agreement was the final step in Chancellor Willy Brandt's "Ostpolitik," his drive to normalize Bonn's ties with Eastern Europe.

It was signed by Mr. Brandt's special emissary Guenter van Well, director of the political department of the Foreign Ministry, and Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

Mr. van Well signed a similar agreement with Bulgaria in Sofia yesterday. On Tuesday, West Germany and Czechoslovakia announced they were establishing full diplomatic relations.

UN Recognizes Namibian Group

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP)—The General Assembly yesterday recognized the South-West Africa People's Organization as "the authentic representative of the Namibian people" and demanded South Africa's "immediate withdrawal" from South-West Africa, called Namibia here.

The assembly adopted the resolution recommended by its Trusteeship Committee, by a vote of 107-2 with 13 abstentions.

Only South Africa and Portugal voted against the resolution. The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and other Western European countries abstained. The action was the assembly's latest against South Africa, whose League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa was declared by the assembly to be terminated in 1966.

Uganda Releases 33 Seized as Mercenaries

KAMPALA, Uganda, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Ugandan authorities today released 33 foreigners, mostly British and Americans, who were arrested as alleged mercenaries from Zaire on Sunday, a government spokesman said yesterday.

He said the group had been "seriously warned" but did not explain who they were.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	0	8	Fair
AMSTERDAM	2	38	Rain
ANTWERP	5	42	Partly
ATHENS	15	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy
BELGIUM	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Rain
CADIZ	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Partly
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain
DUNDEE	7	45	Rain
FRANKFURT	5	41	Partly
GENEVA	2	36	Snow
HELSINKI	0	32	Partly
LONDON	6	43	Rain
LUXEMBOURG	8	47	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	27	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	50	Partly
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	2	32	Cloudy
ROME	10	50	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Rain
TORONTO	20	68	Partly
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Snow
WASHINGTON	4	40	Cloudy
ZAGREB	10	50	Cloudy

U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT

DORIAN GUY
CHEMISIER-HABILLEUR
36, avenue George V

Tout ce qui concerne l'habillement masculin raffiné

Cadeaux

A notre avis une des meilleures boutiques de Paris (Guide L'Hebdo)

Ouvert de 9 h 30 à 19 h sauf le lundi matin

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS

Authentic copie BENAKI MUSEUM The Collection Priced From F.F. 200

PARIS
ATHENS LONDON
ST-TROPEZ
LYON
GENEVA
MADRID
TOKYO
HONG KONG

NEW YORK CITY EAST END HOTEL
Where You Can Live on LESS THAN \$7 A DAY WITH 12 MEALS WEEKLY BEST VALUE IN N.Y.C. Idea for Men, Women and Students

Write or phone for FREE BROCHURE EAST END HOTEL 541 E. 26 St., N.Y.C. 10011. Phone: (212) LE 6-3688.

Still time to send Christmas flowers here

Check with any florist displaying this emblem

مكتبة النور

Senate Accord Unlikely

House Votes to Bar Fuel Use for Busing School Children

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP). —The House voted today to prohibit the allocation of scarce fuel to bus children beyond neighborhood schools.

Free Grave, If You Work On It

MONTREAL, Dec. 13 (UPI). —If you plan to drink and drive over the holiday season, you are willing to admit it in getting the Montreal Memorial Park cemetery has an offer for you.

S. Pilots Group May Strike Over Cutbacks in Fuel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP). —Some airline pilots are talking about striking over fuel cutbacks during the Christmas season.

could save more than 78 million gallons of gasoline yearly. The House voted earlier to exempt the coal industry from restrictions on any windfall profits earned as a result of fuel shortages. Members from oil-producing states said they will submit an amendment to exempt the petroleum industry as well.

The effect of Rep. Dingell's amendment on school districts already bound by court-ordered busing plans was unclear, but members said that the vote represented a congressional expression of anti-busing sentiment. The amendment would not take effect until the next school year.

The amendment said that gasoline cannot be used under any allocation program to transport students outside their immediate neighborhood.

The Senate, which has passed special energy legislation, set aside a similar busing amendment. It appeared doubtful that the House measure would survive the conference.

The debate on busing produced a rare instance of a member's words being officially stricken from the record.

Panel in Senate Supports Saxbe For Cabinet Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP). —The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved President Nixon's nomination of Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, to be attorney general.

The vote was 15 to 1. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., who contends that Sen. Saxbe is constitutionally ineligible for appointment, cast the only negative vote.

No vote was taken on a proposal to request written assurances from President Nixon with respect to the independence of special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

But Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., said that Senate GOP leader Hugh Scott will seek clarification from the President as to what he believes to be the independence and the jurisdiction of the special prosecutor.

Sen. Hart and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., were seeking a direct pledge from Mr. Nixon that he will not interfere with or attempt to limit the range of the Watergate investigation or fire Mr. Jaworski for anything other than "gross improprieties."



ALL TIED UP—Tiny, almost frozen over, German port on North Sea near Cuxhaven crowded with shrimp boats, as fishing season ends and fishermen take a holiday.

Records Contradict GOP Aide's Story Vesco Copter Was Used in Nixon Campaign

By Ralph Blumenthal
NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT). —A helicopter chartered by Robert L. Vesco's company carried former White House aide Harry S. Dent to campaign appearances for President Nixon in New Jersey last year, according to records collected for a federal investigation.

Despite an assertion by Harry L. Sears, former chairman of the presidential re-election campaign in New Jersey, that his committee paid for the flight, records show that the International Controls Corp., then headed by Mr. Vesco, paid for the charter.

Corporations are barred by law from contributing money or services to political campaigns.

The use of the helicopter by Mr. Dent and some other prominent figures, including a brother of Mr. Nixon, emerged in a study of the helicopter's records by new officers and representatives of International Controls who are trying to trace the company's tangled finances.

The records are being turned over to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, Paul J. Curran, who has already subpoenaed other flight records in an investigation into whether Mr. Vesco may have made any as-yet-unreported contribution to the President's campaign.

Mr. Vesco is currently a fugitive in the Bahamas, where a judge ruled last Friday that he could not be extradited to the United States to face charges in a federal indictment of July 2, that he stole \$50,000 from International Controls.

Mr. Vesco was also indicted May 10, along with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans and Mr. Sears, former Republican majority leader of the New Jersey State Senate, on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice in connection with a secret \$300,000 cash contribution by Mr. Vesco to the Nixon campaign.

The flight that Mr. Dent took occurred on Oct. 8, 1972. The charter company, Interstate Helicopter Inc., first picked up Mr. Sears at Mr. Vesco's home in Bounton, N.J., then flew Mr. Sears to Newark to pick up Mr. Dent. The two men then flew to the day's first stop, a breakfast at a country club in Morristown, N.J.

From there they went by car to other campaign appearances at a hospital, park and one other location.

At the time, Mr. Sears was a board member of Mr. Vesco's company.

In telephone interviews, both Mr. Dent and Mr. Sears said that there was no contact at all with Mr. Vesco during the trip, nor did the two men discuss campaign financing, they said.

Asked why Mr. Vesco's company would pick up the helicopter bill for a campaign trip, Mr. Sears said, "I'm sure of this—it was billed to CREEP (the Committee to Re-Elect the President)."

He said there should be a bill showing that the committee paid the Fairfield Aviation Co. for the flight.

Congressmen to Test Feeling at Home Next Five or Six Weeks Seen As Being Decisive for Nixon

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP). —President Nixon is fully aware that the next five or six weeks may be crucial in determining whether he will be able to serve out his term or be forced out of office, and he is planning his strategy accordingly.

When Congress goes home for its Christmas vacation, every member will be testing sentiment to find out whether the voters want the President to resign, be impeached or stay in office.

White House officials who have discussed the matter with the President say he recognizes that the Republican districts, not the Democratic ones, could decide the issue and that it will be Republican senators and representatives who will hold the decisive votes.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said yesterday that "every member of Congress is a walking Gallup Poll, and he is a better one because he has more at stake."

The Gallup and Harris polling organizations published reports yesterday showing that Mr. Nixon has made some headway in the last month, increasing his approval rating from 32 to 37 percent in a Harris survey and from 27 to 31 percent in a Gallup study.

Waiting for Public
For months, Democratic and Republican leaders on Capitol Hill have said that Congress will vote the way the people wish on the impeachment issue and that members of Congress have been waiting for opinion to develop.

"The momentum for resignation or impeachment will come from the people," Republican national chairman George Bush said last week, adding that he did not believe there was any such momentum yet.

In Mr. Bush's view, "there is a mounting, growing feeling" in the country of "Get off his back." "Look, the man has done everything he can on it [Watergate], now let's get off his back and let him run the country."

Although Mr. Nixon is more popular in the South than in other regions, even there he has problems. Several Southern Republican leaders at a meeting in Atlanta over the weekend expressed public support for the President but said privately that they do not necessarily look forward to campaigning beside him next fall.

"He would do well in Mississippi and in some rural areas, but even in the South he will have to be used sparingly," a GOP state chairman said.

One indication of Northern Republican thinking came this week from Rep. Glenn R. Davis, of Wisconsin, a friend of the President since they served together in the House a quarter of a century ago.

"Every day I get to feeling more and more that Nixon will have to get out," Rep. Davis said in an interview with the Milwaukee Sentinel Monday, an interview obviously designed for home consumption.

Rep. Davis is one of the members of Congress who go home almost every weekend and thinks he does not need the Christmas recess to determine sentiment in his district.

He indicated that one effort the White House made to shore up the President's position has hurt rather than helped. Last weekend's disclosures about the President's personal finances, intended to allay rumors of scandal, have raised new questions in the minds of many people.

Referring to the fact that Mr. Nixon has paid no state income taxes, Rep. Davis said, "There isn't a congressman from Wisconsin or any other state who could stay in office if he tried that."

Even though the President scheduled meetings last month with every member of Congress and has met with other congressional groups since then, there still is little rapport between Congress and the White House, as Rep. Davis indicated when he complained in the interview about the imminent departure of White House counselors Melvin R. Laird and Bryce Harlow.

"When they leave, I don't know who we will be able to talk to over there," Rep. Davis said.

As Republican campaign leaders said after a meeting with the President Tuesday, support for Mr. Nixon is stronger in some parts of the country than others.

Rep. Robert H. Michel, of Illinois, chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, said he would be happy to have the President campaign in his district next year.

"I think there would be no question that in the Midwest and Southern areas of the country, this would be pretty true," Rep. Michel said. "Maybe there might be other views with respect to other sections of the country."

Ford Expects Close Work Ties to Nixon

Says He, President Have Daily Talks

By Clifton Daniel
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT). —Vice-President Ford disclosed yesterday that, unlike his predecessor, he expects to confer with President Nixon at least once a day.

He said the arrangement had been suggested by Mr. Nixon himself.

If they cannot meet, the Vice-President told a group of reporters, he and the President will have an extensive conversation by telephone.

When a questioner recalled that others had thought they had regular access to the President, but had found out they did not, Mr. Ford said he had seen or talked to Mr. Nixon every day since he was sworn in as Vice-President last Thursday, with the exception of Sunday.

While he doubted that he would have any executive functions, Mr. Ford said he was receiving the same "briefing books"—daily digests of information—as the President, was discussing foreign policy at every other session with Mr. Nixon, expected to attend every general meeting of the National Security Council, and would assume some liaison duties with Congress if Melvin R. Laird and Bryce Harlow resigned as the President's domestic advisers, as intended.

Mr. Ford said he was trying, however, to persuade the two advisers to stay on.

Speaking Tones
Mr. Ford said he would also travel around the country speaking "affirmatively" for the Nixon administration, particularly on foreign policy. But, inferentially, drawing a sharp distinction between himself and former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, he said: "I'm not going to take any direction. I will campaign in coordination with the White House, but I'm not going to be told where to go."

However, Mr. Ford reiterated that while traveling and speaking, he would not be campaigning for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.

Further details of the Vice-President's role were given by Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott and Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, who succeeded Mr. Ford as House minority leader, after talking with Mr. Nixon. They said Mr. Ford would attend weekly meetings of the Republicans in Congress, talk to individual senators, and function as an ambassador between the White House and the Capitol.

Bal à Versailles.

Parfumeur, Paris

- London
Rum and Tonic. Bacardi adds a Caribbean twist to the drink that built the British Empire.
- Mexico City
Margarita. A salty lady you won't mind being seen with.
- Moscow
Black Russian. The start of many a beautiful comradeship.
- New York
Screwdriver. Bacardi and orange juice really works.
- Bombay
Rickey. Even in the noonday sun, Bacardi and club soda turns you into an iced cube.
- Sydney
With Cola. Really goes down down under, as everywhere. The world's most popular mixed drink.
- Montreal
Bloody Mary. Adds sauce to tomato juice.
- San Juan
Planter's Punch. Long, tall way to win a round with the heat.
- Rio de Janeiro
Daquiri. The original was made with Bacardi, the best still are.
- Paris
Since Bacardi rum is now also available in France, many of the world's great drinks can now be made without leaving the country.



Bacardi takes you anywhere.

BACARDI, rum, "Bacardi" and Bat Device are Registered Trademarks of Bacardi & Company Limited.

Japanese Farmer, 48

Cancer Victim Able to Walk With Artificial Bones in Leg

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A 48-year-old farmer whose cancerous leg bones were replaced with man-made bones has returned to his home, where he is able to walk but not yet farm his land.

Dr. Yasuo Itami, an orthopedic surgeon at the Jikei University of Medicine here, performed the operation in July. On Saturday, the patient went home.

"Although the operation of inserting an artificial leg joint has been practiced by many other surgeons in the world," Dr. Itami said, "this is the first time, so far as I know, that a bone measuring one-third the height of a man has ever been replaced."

Bone cancer in the leg recently received worldwide attention when Edward M. Kennedy Jr., the son of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., had his leg amputated above the knee in an attempt to arrest the spread of what is believed to be a different form of the disease. Dr. Itami first saw the farmer,

plagued by acute pain in his knee, two years ago. The knee joint, swollen with cancer, was replaced by an artificial joint made of titanium in February, 1972. The malignant growth, of giant-cell sarcoma, reappeared in the right thigh this year.

The farmer, whose name, in accordance with Japanese medical practice, was not disclosed, pleaded with Dr. Itami not to amputate, citing the nature of his work. Moved by his plea, Dr. Itami decided to try the operation.

On July 24, five surgeons led by Dr. Itami removed the leg bones, from the groin to the shin, and replaced them with newly developed bones made of titanium and high-density polyethylene. The operation took three hours.

Both ends of the 34-inch-long thigh that Dr. Itami fabricated were made of titanium. The non-absorbable, high-density polyethylene was used for the middle section because of its light weight.

The length of the bone was made adjustable so that it could be precisely fitted when it was inserted into the leg. The leg muscles were attached to the artificial bone, and the leg bends with the help of a built-in knee joint.

Denver Has High Winds

DENVER, Dec. 13 (AP).—Winds clocked at up to 89 miles an hour hit the Denver area yesterday, tearing off roofs, smashing store windows and overturning at least two vehicles. No serious injuries were reported.

UN May Bar 1st-Class Fare For Some Aides

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 13 (AP).—In rare agreement, the United States, Cuba, the Soviet Union and Senegal have joined to clip the wings of about 100 UN officials accustomed to flying first class on official business.

The four countries led a successful drive in the General Assembly Finance Committee to overrule Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's air-travel recommendations.

The committee yesterday voted 65-0 with 20 abstentions to permit only the secretary-general himself and the 15 under secretaries-general to travel first class.

If the Assembly agrees, 20 assistant secretaries-general and 80 Secretariat officials with the rank of director will have to fly economy class. Mr. Waldheim had recommended first class for them, except on short trips.

Iraq Ends Emergency

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Iraq today ended the state of emergency which was declared throughout the country at the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war on Oct. 6, the Iraqi news agency said.

To Improve Relations

U.S., India Agree to Write Off 20-Year Rupee Debt for Grain

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The United States and India today took the first step toward removing a major irritant in their economic and political relations.

Under an agreement initiated here, the United States agreed to relinquish its theoretical claim to 16.84 billion rupees (about \$2.22 billion) which have accrued as a result of huge American grain supplies to India over the last 20 years.

In this time India has paid about three billion rupees for the grain in funds which could not be removed from this country. The United States has lent about half the total to the Indian government for development projects. The rest remained blocked, except relatively small sums used for U.S. Embassy expenses.

Officials said that the agreement was mainly a bookkeeping operation. India will pay off its debt on the loaned rupees, and the United States will then make a grant of almost the same amount.

Finance Minister Yashwantrao Chavan told Parliament that the funds will be used for development projects already included in the fifth five-year plan to be launched next year.

The agreement was initiated by American Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan and the senior civil

servant in the Indian Finance Ministry, M. G. Kaul, after several months of negotiations here and in Washington. It is expected to be signed next March after passage by the U.S. Congress.

It ends what Mr. Moynihan called "an abnormal relationship." The United States could in theory have demanded the rupees from India, although their use would have been circumscribed.

The problem had been in the background for several years and had a depressing effect on Indo-U.S. relations.

Mr. Chavan said it had stood in the way of "healthy economic relations." The agreement was mutually advantageous, he said.

Nixon's Ex-Aide Dean Is a Winner in Spain

BARCELONA, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—John W. Dean 3d, dismissed as White House counsel in the Watergate affair, was elected international personality of the year by a Spanish press jury here last night.

The jury, composed of editors of leading Spanish newspapers and magazines, gave no reason for choosing Dean, but it was understood he was elected because of his revelations in the bugging investigation.

Talks With Reds Said to Be Progressing

Laos to End State of Emergency on Jan. 1

By James F. Clarity

VIENTIANE, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The government announced today that on Jan. 1 it will end the official state of emergency and the curfew in the country.

Officials said that the decision was not an indication that any dramatic steps were imminent in the efforts to form a coalition government with the Communist Pathet Lao. But the officials added that the relaxation of the restrictions indicated that the negotiations between the government and the Pathet Lao were progressing.

Spokesmen for both sides said that the joint commission that is working on the implementation of the peace agreement of last February was making progress. The joint commission met today for the fourth time since Nov. 22.

The state of emergency was proclaimed Feb. 12, 1971, while fighting between government and Pathet Lao forces was widespread in the country. The curfew, forbidding civilians to be on the street between 1 and 5 a.m., was extended last August to 7 a.m., after an unsuccessful coup attempt by rightist military forces. Since then, the curfew has been indefinitely enforced here.

A government source also said today that Prince Souvanna Phouma, the neutralist premier, had sent another letter to his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, the titular leader of the Pathet Lao. In recent weeks, the two princes have been urging each other to accelerate the negotiations on the proposed coalition government. The text of the latest letter was not disclosed.

Diplomats say that Prince Souvanna is still confident that the negotiations will be successful and will lead, as stipulated in the peace agreement and a protocol signed in September, to a coalition government and the military neutralization of the country's major cities. Vientiane, the government capital, and Luang Prabang, the royal capital.

Khmer Rouge Resistance
PHNOM PENH, Dec. 13 (AP).—Military sources announced today that government forces moving from the north and south to dislodge insurgents holding a stretch of Highway 5 near Phnom Penh were making little progress against stiff Khmer Rouge resistance.

The forces driving south along the highway from the rice fields in northwest Cambodia ran into mortar and small-arms fire from the east bank of the Tonle Sap River, 15 miles north of the capital, and 23 soldiers were reported wounded.

An estimated 150 Khmer Rouge seized control of a four-mile stretch of the highway on Tuesday. The insurgents have been blocking the road 26 miles west of Phnom Penh since Nov. 10. In Saigon, the South Vietnamese military command said that 21 North Vietnamese killed in fighting yesterday in Kien Duc and Dak Song, in Lower Central Highlands near Cambodian border. Government casualties were four killed and 15 wounded, a communiqué said. The Viet Cong charged the South Vietnamese Air Force yesterday bombed Loo Ninh, Viet Cong headquarters 70 miles north of Saigon. It said many civilians were wounded and many homes destroyed.

The International Control Commission today resumed its monitoring function after a five-month hiatus. The group had been ordered to start work on 803 cease-fire violations complaints from both South Vietnamese and the Cong.

Commission sources said the group had been ordered to start work on 803 cease-fire violations complaints from both South Vietnamese and the Cong.

8 Executed in Sanaa
BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Eight men were executed in the Yemeni capital of Sanaa today, the Iraqi news agency said. They were convicted of taking part in the assassination last June of a member of the three-man public Council, the highest executive authority in Yemen.

3 GRÜNDE, WARUM!

WIESBADEN CENTER

1. Das Wiesbaden-Center hat alles, was man von einem modernen, zukunftsweisenden Bürohaus erwarten kann:

Komfortable, variable Büroflächen, vollklimatisiert (ab 400 qm je Halbetage) Büroappartements und Arztpraxen, Ladenlokale für ca. 1600 qm (teilbar ab 170 qm), Restaurantflächen und/oder Supermarkt, 330 Parkplätze (überdacht und freiliegend), Bezugstermin: ca. Mitte 1974.

2. Das Wiesbaden-Center liegt einmalig verkehrsgünstig:



regional — 3 Minuten zum Hauptbahnhof, 10 Minuten zur Innenstadt. Überregional — Direkt-Anschluß Autobahn Frankfurt — Autobahn Köln — Autobahn Darmstadt, Schnellverbindung zum Europa-Flughafen Rhein-Main (Frankfurt)

3. Das Wiesbaden-Center hat eine sympathische Umgebung:

ruhig gelegen, elegante Einkaufsstadt, walddreie, erholsame Umgebung — und — In Wiesbaden steht ein reichhaltiges weitgefächertes Wohnungsangebot in mittlerer Preislage zur Verfügung.

Vermietung: Zentralbüro Wiesbaden-Center 61 Darmstadt, Platz der Deutschen Einheit 2 Telefon 061 51/85455 Bauherr: Deutsche Grundbesitz-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH, Köln

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

POPULATION 500,000
THE OIL CAPITAL OF CANADA

Direct from the developer. Prime residential location. 133 luxury Townhouses, 2 and 3 bedrooms, air-conditioned units, private patios, wood-burning fireplaces, shag carpeting. Down payment approximately \$1,300,000. Brokers protected.

Contact: Peter H. Thomas, President, Samoth Realty Developments Ltd., 704 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Telephone: (403) 426-1730.

CONTROLLING INTEREST OF CANADIAN PUBLIC COMPANY FOR SALE

\$1,750,000 purchase up to 80% equity. Principal asset is 2,200 acres of land with timber, lake frontage and potential large gold deposits (\$35,000,000 in gold already mined). Approximate net worth over \$2,500,000.

GORDON & ASSOCIATES, 30 Market Place, 3rd floor, London, W1N 8DL, England. Telephone: (01) 636-8360. Telex: 268396.

IN ROME For Sale beautiful PENTHOUSE

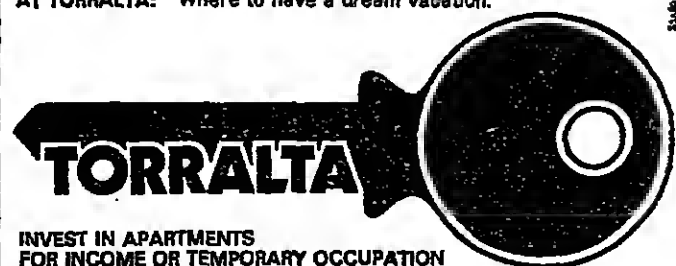
with 120 sqm. of roof garden. Three bedrooms, two bathrooms and maid's room. Garage, etc. Entirely equipped, eventually furnished (antiques). Photos and plans on demand. Lire 120,000,000. Write: Publitas A 18-2561, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

EURE-FRANCE XVIIIth CENTURY MANOR

Red bricks. 5 luxurious bedrooms. 9 hectares (22,239 acres) beautiful park and grounds. BELLES DEMOISELLES DE FRANCE 68 Bd. Voltaire, PARIS-VIIIe. Tel.: 387-92-76.

THE KEY INVESTMENT

IS TOURISM: World's fastest growing industry.
IN PORTUGAL: Europe's most beautiful unspoiled beaches.
AT TORRALTA: Where to have a dream vacation.



INVEST IN APARTMENTS FOR INCOME OR TEMPORARY OCCUPATION

For information write: TORRALTA - LISBON - PORTUGAL

Exclusive, quiet COUNTRY ESTATE

high over the Neckar River, 15 kilometers from university city of Tübingen. 30 minutes drive to Stuttgart on the new Autobahn. Bungalow 200 sqm. Living space, a real architectural jewel of natural stone, wood and glass. The whole property is approximately 2,000 sqm. Sales price: D.M. 707,500.

For information write to: THE GREGOR PAYER CORP. LTD., ZÜRICH, Niedermattenstrasse 1, ImmoBilienAbteilung, 7 Stutzg. 1, Telefon-Bureau-Strasse 26, or telephone in German, Monday-Friday, 9-12, 30 A.M. and 1-7 P.M. (or 0711-22 14 85/87).

CANARY ISLANDS

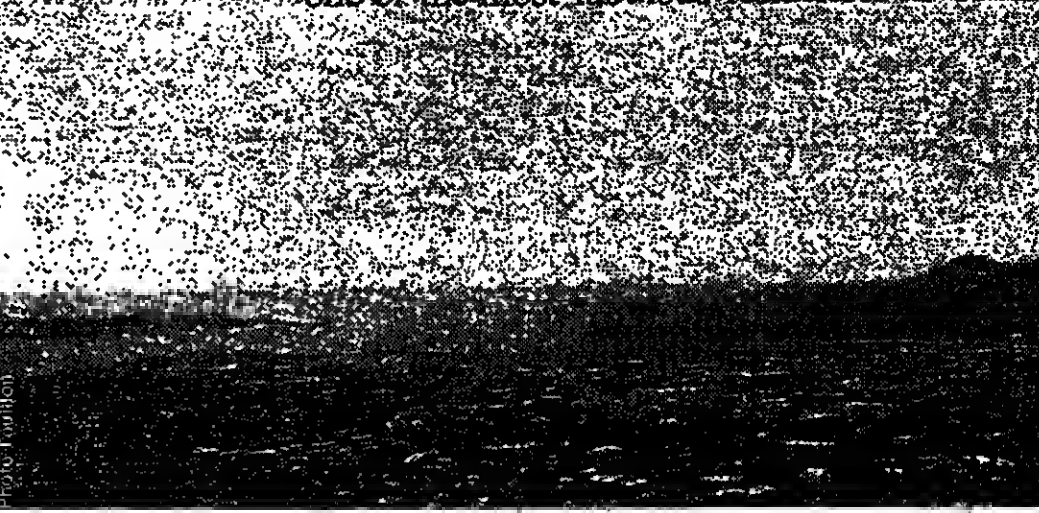
Club MARAZUL - Tenerife

One of the most luxurious seaside apartment and penthouse resorts in the world. Lavish perfection in construction and surroundings.

Price range for apartments: \$56,000/\$138,000. LANDSOL S.A., Jorge Juan, 68, Madrid. Tel.: 215 79 97, Telex: 235312.

LE FONTAINEBLEAU

a refined luxury, a beautiful park, an extraordinary sight, one of the most fabulous residences in Cannes



In the quietest residential area of Cannes, very close to the sea, amongst villas and gardens is situated la Residence Fontainebleau.

This outstanding realisation is exceptional in all respects. Large balconies and huge windows to enjoy the marvelous view on the bay of Cannes.

Spacious rooms, extraordinary comfort (fully equipped kitchen, fitted-in safes, marble, fabric on walls, etc.). A beautiful park with greens, trees and flowers. A large heated swimming pool, a tennis court.

A price considerably lower than other constructions of same quality.

FOR SALE IN

LUXEMBOURG

Property in first class location to sell to serious, established developer. Approximately 65,000 sq.m. in Luxembourg-Ville with comprehensive construction plans for flats, offices or houses en bloc officially authorized.

Also available are:

- Architecture.
- An offer from construction company.
- Infrastructure.
- Financing from Belgium.

Direct ownership or holding possible. Payment through Zurich or London.

Offers to: Box D-4230, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PARIS 8

6 RUE PAUL-BAUDRY

TO LET

PRIVATE OFFICE BUILDING

FLOORING: 2,500 SQ. M.

SOFRATI, 62 Rue Pierre-Charron, 75008-PARIS

Phone: 256.08.82.

FRENCH RIVIERA

Extensive Selection of Luxury Villas, Apartments and Land for sale and rent. Personal Service by Resident English Staff.

Agents: PIRANO (Dept. H.T.), 49-51 Bd. Wilson, 06000-NICE, FRANCE. Tel.: 34.11.56/24.64.12.

LONDON

PRESTIGE FLAT

Cadogan Square, Chelsea

Superb location. Hall, reception room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom. Lift. Immediate vacant possession. £45,000 for 99-year lease, together with complete furniture & effects of finest kind at valuation if required.

A. G. ZOENES, 22 Carlisle Place, London, SW1P 1JA. Tel.: 01-838 1234.

ATHENS

close to Hilton, residential area, luxury top-standing

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT

3rd and 4th floors (penthouse) connected with interior staircase, total 472 sq.m., 14 rooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, 1 large hall, 6 bedrooms with private closets, 4 bathrooms, 2 lavatories, 110 and 187 sq.m., 2 balconies laundry, store room, 2 maids' rooms, central heating, hot water, telephone (duplex), IDEAL FOR EMBASSY OR FOR APARTMENT "DE FONCTION". For further information, contact: Mrs. Eadewich, Marie Petrelid & Athens. Tel.: 719 897 or 827 660.

CANADA

Office/Industrial bldg.

Apartment houses

Factories

Joint Venture Building projects

High and safe return on invested capital. Financing up to 80% in 25/25 years possible

Winzen Immobilien

European Office: 5 Munich 40, Schenkerstr. 4, Germany.

MARBELLA

Exclusive block of land

FOR SALE

Urbanisation Guadalmina (Marbella), 5,000 sq.m., 70 meters from the beach, magnificent views.

Contact directly: Mr. Aguilera, Apartado 46831, Madrid.

Côte d'Azur

Menton-Roquebrune

APARTMENTS

FOR SALE

In very best position. If you want something exclusive at very interesting prices. Please write to: Werner von Arnim, Walsdorf 21, CH-4173, Birmensdorf, Switzerland.

COSTA DEL SOL

Estepona - Marbella - Fuengirola

SOL VILLA

de ESPANA S.A.

Enrique del Castillo, Marbella (Málaga), Spain.

WE SELL THE COSTA DEL SOL

BEACH - GOLF - TENNIS - HILLS

Building Plots, Villas, Apartments, etc. All services available. Commercial Local All Banking, Legal, Administrative Services.

Of special interest from our property list:

Two more newly built villas in a superb urbanisation Los Miradores, near Fuengirola, 3000 sq.m. and 1000 sq.m. with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, fully equipped kitchen, swimming pool, sea and mountain views. Reduced price for quick sale. \$225,000.

Very attractive investment in villa, retirement or holiday home.

Richard H. Gough Immobilien, 4. Dissekort, Klosterstrasse 6, Tel.: 0211/96 91/92.

'Creativity Together'

In his wide-ranging speech before the Pilgrims, a British-American friendship society, Henry Kissinger presented to America's allies a more substantial bone to chew on than the largely theoretical concept of a "new Atlantic Charter." This came in his suggestion of establishing a group for consultation and planning to meet, on a global scale and for the long pull, the world's energy crisis.

Atlantic unity was not created from an idea, although the idea was there. It came, first, from a war; then from the very practical effects of that war—the economic prostration of Western Europe and the threat from across the Elbe. And as the force of those effects diminished, unity slackened. Now there is another practical problem, one affecting all industrialized nations: the energy crisis. It offers a challenge to the Atlantic community to seek "creativity together" (in Mr. Kissinger's words) or to be doomed to "irrelevance apart."

If the crisis which is slowing down the world's traffic, dimming its lights and reducing the production of its factories were solely the product of the Middle Eastern war, the temptations toward division would be very great. As it is, Europe is not only at odds with America about some aspects of that war, but is divided within itself about the best response. Were Arab-Israeli relations the only issue, France, for example, might seem justified in seeking a "special relationship" with the Arab countries, even if it were achieved at the expense of such

partners in NATO and the Common Market as the Netherlands. For then the energy crisis might be solved on the spot in the Middle East, with little lasting effects upon the world economy.

But as Mr. Kissinger accurately pointed out, the ultimate energy shortfall comes not from the Arab-Israeli war, but is "the inevitable consequence of the explosive growth of worldwide demand outrunning the incentives for supply." It is a problem for producers and consumers alike, and the secretary of state very wisely urges not a union of the consuming countries in confrontation with the producing states, but an attempt to find common ground by all. In this context, the Mideast quarrel is only one aspect—albeit an urgent one—of the whole. Even that cooperation within the Atlantic community to which Mr. Kissinger expressly directed his words is primarily a motive force, a nucleus of fruitful thought and action, in the much broader framework of a collective enterprise "to provide producers an incentive to increase their supply, to encourage consumers to use existing supplies more rationally and to develop alternative energy sources."

This is a great, international, constructive goal. It faces many difficulties including the presently acute one of arriving at some reasonable and permanent settlement in the Middle East. But it is one in which the Atlantic community could take pride in assuming constructive leadership—and one which, if not attained could leave a devastating impact upon the world.

Energy at a Price

A barrel of oil sold for \$17.40 in Iran the other day, more than three times the going rate. In the world petroleum trade, oil at \$5 a barrel for years had something of the symbolic value of the four-minute mile. With that barrier definitively broken, oilmen themselves confess to a sense of shock at the changing economics of their industry.

There is nothing particularly unexpected about the rapid increase in crude oil prices. Whatever individual profiteering may be under way, in a general sense the basic laws of supply and demand are at work.

The Shah of Iran has been warning for many months that in return for guaranteeing secure supplies and refusing to participate in political boycotts he expects the consuming nations to pay everything that the market will bear. Of course the premium prices now being paid for small quantities of spot crude do not automatically raise all other oil prices to the same levels across the world market. But the inflation in oil, as in other basic commodities, is forcing a recalculation of some conventional wisdom about energy.

For years much of the world's dependence

on petroleum has been a function of cost. The alternative energy sources have been largely viewed as too expensive to compete. For example, energy from coal has appeared noncompetitive when to the basic cost of extraction and transportation must be added the expense of pollution-free burning techniques and genuine restoration of the land after surface mining. The economic arguments were even more persuasive in respect to less familiar technologies like oil shale, geothermal and solar energy, in which the unit cost of energy at end-use could hardly even be calculated.

With every dime's or dollar's increase in the cost of oil, these alternatives have become more attractive, even in their economics—to say nothing of the global politics involved. When oilmen are prepared to plan seriously on oil costing \$15 a barrel over an extended period of time, as is the case today, the economic advantage that has made petroleum the industrial world's primary fuel begins to fade away. The incentive increases every day to bring the alternatives to the point of commercial feasibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Kissinger's Effectiveness

While President Nixon has had to postpone his visit to Europe for reasons that are not all very clear, his secretary of state has been present here for a few days and terribly effective... Kissinger won't be totally absent from the European summit in Copenhagen, either, since the strengthening of a European identity can only be achieved in relation to the United States. It can be feared that the U.S. offer to deliver oil to the Netherlands is only a skillful maneuver to weaken the solidarity of the Nine. Mr. Kissinger more than ever appears as the central personality of world diplomacy. Faced with such a partner, how can Europeans have a chance to be heard if they do not rise as quickly as possible to a higher level of cohesion and unity.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

NATO Talks and Greece

The NATO council meeting in Brussels must tackle the urgent question of Greece... First, the council should publicly disown the new phase of dictatorship under Gen. Ioannides... At the same time, it should require the Greek government to guarantee a timetable for the application of a democratic constitution and for Greece's adherence to NATO's own new "declaration of principles."... If this is refused, NATO must be ready to suspend supplies of tanks and other NATO weapons.

—From the *Sunday Observer* (London).

The Case of Nixon

One question today is on everyone's lips across the United States: Now that the problem of presidential succession has been settled, will the elected representatives of the nation have the courage to assume their

responsibilities? Will congressmen dare take the initiative to start the impeachment procedure against Nixon? Is impeachment conceivable? No sober political observer in Washington today would venture to answer that question... Impeachment will again be much spoken of in the coming weeks. This will not necessarily mean that Nixon's days in the White House will be numbered. His case is a very bad one. No one thinks of questioning this. But the President still has many trumps in his game. He apparently is at the mercy only of another sudden development in the scandal. But it would be very imprudent to rule out such a possibility.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Close Ranks in Europe

The simultaneity—not to say the conjunction—between Arab blackmail pushing Europe into economic chaos and the strengthening of Soviet military power can only incite the West to overcome its momentary differences and to close ranks; in short, as Henry Kissinger said again, to put the alliance ahead of rivalry between Europe and the United States.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

Zaire on Road to Prosperity

Nobody would deny that if Zaire is well on the road to prosperity as well as achieving influence in and beyond Africa... the credit must go predominantly to the qualities of patience, flexibility, fortitude and above all faith in the durability and destiny of his country and people which Gen. Mobutu Sese Seko showed as commander-in-chief and subsequently president in the past 13 years.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

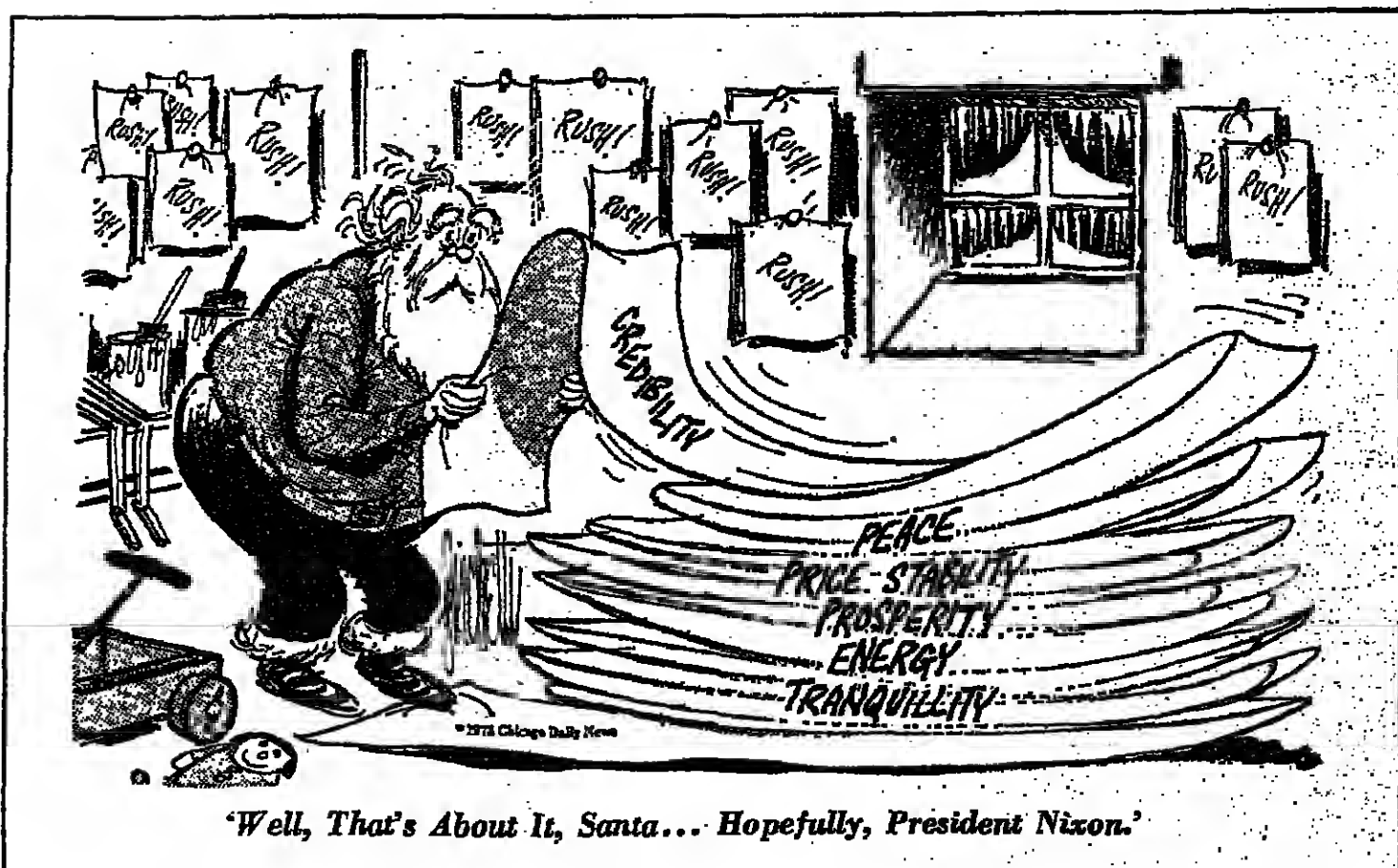
December 14, 1898

WASHINGTON—The question of the government of the Philippine Islands is much more complex than that of their retention. That the Philippines will be kept is certain, but what is not certain is the relationship they will bear to the federal government. Annexation, a protectorate, a colony, it is hard to say. Certainly not a state, but what is also certain is that the United States will not transfer the islands to any other country.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1923

PARIS—There are few film novelties to note this week. On the other hand it is to be noted that Sessue Hayakawa's latest movie drama, "La Bastille," has been held over for another week and it would seem that "Koenigsberg" has a long run still ahead at the Marivaux. It is also noteworthy that "Robin des Bois" (Robin Hood) will be given a second showing, which seems to indicate that the public likes big spectacles.



Noblesse Oblige and Nixon's Tax Returns

By Anthony Lewis

"It wasn't because of the deductions for, shall we say, a cattle ranch or interest on all of these gimmicks..."

—President Nixon, Nov. 17, explaining why he had paid "nominal" income taxes.

BOSTON—Part of the fascination of President Nixon's financial disclosures lies in the previous statements made inoperative. We know now, for example, that interest deductions were in fact a most significant reason for his modest tax payments. Over the first four years of his presidency he deducted \$37,376.15 in interest. His accountants went so far as to list a department store finance charge of \$124.

Then there is the odd little case of Herbert Kalmbach. Last summer, when Kalmbach admitted arranging the disbursement of cash in bundles to the Watergate defendants, a White House spokesman said he was no longer the President's personal lawyer. Now it turns out that he handles Nixon's salary checks and California bank account.

The more interesting aspect of the Nixon financial statement is what it tells about the American tax system—and about this President's attitude toward it.

Rich Get Richer

We have not recently had so neatly packaged a demonstration of how the internal revenue code helps the rich get richer. The interest deduction, for instance, is seemingly impervious to tax reform efforts because so many Americans deduct their mortgage interest. But the provision is infinitely less helpful to the average citizen than to the rich, who can borrow vast sums and have the public pay a large part of the cost.

Nixon is not the only near-millionaire who paid less than \$1,000 in federal income taxes in 1970 and 1971. Some richer men paid less. Recent tax reforms have introduced the concept of a "minimum tax," due despite deductions, but the Nixon case shows what deplorable levels of tax obligation it imposes. Nor is Nixon the only person to charge off part of the cost of running a house as a business expense. The principle is a familiar one. It may be just a little unusual that the President deducted the entire cost of maintaining his Key Biscayne home because he has an office there, as well as 25 percent of the upkeep of his San Clemente house.

One view, therefore, is that the disclosure of what Nixon has done to avoid taxes should evoke only criticism of the system. He

has done no more than hold a mirror to our general corruption. It is said; rather than criticize him we should become serious about reforming the grotesque inequities in our tax law.

A Central Doubt

But that view misses a central doubt about the conduct of Nixon's tax affairs. The suspicion remains that he has had especially favorable treatment—advantages beyond the loopholes open to all—precisely because he is President.

Why did the Internal Revenue Service approve a \$676,000 deduction for the asserted gift of papers to the National Archives without checking the archives to see whether a gift had been made before the deadline fixed by law?

How could Nixon avoid tax on the sale of his New York cooperative apartment by putting the money into a new "principal residence" in San Clemente, and

then escape California income tax by claiming he was not a resident there?

By what arithmetic could he avoid paying a capital gains tax on the sale of part of his San Clemente land, when the price per acre was higher than his listed original cost without even counting the value of the house he retained?

Why did the IRS not even audit his 1970 return, which showed total income of \$329,942.86 and a tax of only \$792.81?

His Own Court

Those are just a few of the questions that raise doubts. Most serious of all from a legal point of view, is the device of having a congressional committee judge disputed points in his returns. As in the tapes case, the President in effect wants to pick his own court. Then we heard about "Judge Stemms," now presumably it will be "Judge Mills."

After all that has happened it

is scandalous that senior members of Congress should agree to such a special proceeding. And it is disheartening that the Internal Revenue Commission, Donald C. Alexander, a man once highly regarded in the profession, should let a precedent so damaging to the idea of equal treatment in tax matters be set. There may be a good argument for a system of independent audit for the returns of those with tax authority—the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the commissioner—but it must be a general system, not special congressional treatment for one man.

Finally, it has to be said that there is more involved than law. For a man to grow rich while President of the United States by cutting the tax laws so fine is hardly a noble example to his fellow citizens. We want our Presidents to make us seem better than we are. That may sound unfair, but no one is compelled to be President.

Sick Men of Europe

By Joseph Kraft

LONDON—At the NATO meeting in Brussels and in his speech to the Pilgrims here, in London, Henry Kissinger has made a good start on what is essentially a new European policy for the Nixon administration. The problem now is to follow through with steadiness.

The job is tricky because it involves nursing along three sick governments—the governments in Paris, Bonn and London. It requires deliberately hanging back from the quick success to which Mr. Kissinger has recently become so addicted.

Before Mr. Kissinger's present trip, he and President Nixon had, in effect, no European policy. They concentrated on détente with the Soviet Union, on China and Vietnam, with a little sliver of attention for Japan. Western Europe was inevitably made to pay a price. But whenever the Europeans squawked, the President and Mr. Kissinger fobbed them off by singing the praises of Gen. de Gaulle.

Cut the Cackle

Now, however, the problems of energy and the Near East issues of defense and economic policy to force the Nixon administration to make a serious address to Western Europe. Since such problems, not mere rhetoric, are involved, Mr. Kissinger

has been obliged to cut the cackle about Gaullism. He has had to commit the Nixon administration to the traditional American policy for Europe—the policy of promoting a West European community to serve as an opposite number to the United States in a genuine Atlantic partnership.

The smaller European countries and the leaders of the European Common Market, or community, who met with Mr. Kissinger in Brussels have all responded favorably to his gambit. But the French, still Gaullist for political reasons, picked a fight with Mr. Kissinger on the issues of consultation in Mideast policy and détente with Russia. The West Germans, in a lukewarm way, and the British, more strongly, tended to go along with the French.

What is now required is to bring the French, the West Germans and the British around to the practical task of cooperation. It is far easier than in the past because Gen. de Gaulle, that bitter foe of European community, is gone and Gaullism is on the wane. Still, playing out the hand among the French, West Germans and British is tricky.

In France, the Gaullist regime is falling apart. President Georges Pompidou, the general's successor, is only intermittently healthy and the fight for the succession is on. While France will almost surely

turn its back on the Gaullist prescription eventually, at present the political infighting requires officials to trumpet the Gaullist themes from time to time.

Brandt Criticized

Normally, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt could be counted upon to nudge the French toward cooperation with the United States. But apparently he has expended almost all his moral energy on achieving understanding with Eastern Europe. Even his cabinet colleagues are criticizing his lack of leadership, and he seems especially reluctant now to put pressure on the French.

Prime Minister Edward Heath would also figure as a natural candidate for bridging the Atlantic gap. But Mr. Heath has been in serious domestic trouble, at least in part as a result of bringing Britain into the European Common Market last year. He needs quick dividends from that move and he seems to have interpreted Mr. Kissinger's sudden European interest as an effort to play the spoiler against British interests in Europe.

As a result, Mr. Heath has been having semi-public fits about the United States on a wide range of issues including the Near East, oil, Europe and Mr. Kissinger himself. "Doesn't that man misunderstand," he said in one harsh comment about Kissinger which got back to Washington, "that Europe has made more progress toward unity in the past year than the United States made between 1776 and 1837?"

What all this means is that the building of a European community within an Atlantic partnership is going to be slow and difficult work. If Mr. Kissinger tries to force the pace, if he goes for the theater of state visits instead of accomplishment, for high-sounding documents instead of problem-solving, the good he has made on the current trip will have an unhappy ending. The right thing for him, to do is to stick hard on the overall principle of cooperation, while vesting authority on details in the good men now being collected around him in the State Department.

There is more significant, despite his reputation for following the letter of any presidential command, Ford at least once the recent past flatly refused to do the White House bidding in matter involving high and confidential national policies. The reason: Ford thought it would be personally dishonorable.

In short, despite Ford's recent lack of guile, he has shown a capacity to sharply discriminate obligations to Mr. Nixon.

Whether sharply enough remains to be seen. He is walking a tightrope as handicapped by President to an all but full President. To fulfill his obligations to his party and to the Presidency (as opposed to the President) has almost certainly friends feel he must not betray from man for Mr. Nixon. It instead the No. 2 man in the nation.

Ford: A Man on a Tightrope

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Gerald Ford, whose swearing-in evoked the only genuine political sentimentality in the Capitol since the Watergate scandals, has dismayed supporters by rejecting important advice from long-time political intimates.

Advice No. 1: That Ford forgo his annual skiing vacation over the Christmas holidays, and stay in Washington, thus building the "take-charge" image of a Vice-President in a unique situation who is fully equipped to lead the country if Richard Nixon falls.

Advice No. 2: That Ford hire a sophisticated politician of wide experience as his chief aide to run a serious Ford staff largely independent of the White House and capable of tackling major issues.

Pledge to Aide

Having been in office only one week, Jerry Ford has plenty of time to create the impressive staff his supporters envision. The disappointments is real, however, that on the strength of a pledge to his long-time administrative aide, Robert T. Hartmann, he has now made Hartmann his chief of staff. "Bob Hartmann is a bright guy and a tough guy, but he rubs all without," even knowing it," one Ford intimate told us. As soon as Hartmann falls short of the dynamism that Ford allies feel is needed, even though his toughness will be an asset in predictable battles between the Ford and the Nixon staffs.

One bright spot in the new Ford staff is Kenneth Bellet, a former Lyndon Johnson aide who served in his "backlog" jobs for both Presidents—Kennedy and President Nixon. Bellet will run Ford's legislative affairs office, and he has high prestige with Congress.

Ford's staff is just beginning to grow. Major changes, including the all-important spot of staff chief—cannot be ruled out in the future. Far more important, to Ford, as the only Vice President in history chosen by Congress in the recommendation of a President, is his political relationship with Mr. Nixon, the Republican party. It is not that the decision not to postpone his skiing vacation until February may have cost Ford a symbolic advantage.

As one Republican elder told us: "The President is going South or West, Congress is going home, but the political crisis over Nixon's future, the energy crisis, and the Middle East will stay right here in Washington. He should stay here, too, to show that he is different and to begin to fill that terrible leadership vacuum."

But Ford chose Christmas as usual, a hint that he will not allow himself to become a foil for Republicans who want the President to resign. Moreover, no sooner had Ford been sworn in than he began a major defense sweep for the President clearing him of Watergate blame and praising his release of personal financial data.

That is precisely what both Ford's political friends, and other Republicans well to Ford's left who see the party's only salvation in Ford replacing Mr. Nixon we before the 1974 general election. For these Republicans, Ford's first week was vaguely disquieting. Yet, Ford himself is well aware of the risks of becoming a White House paper. For example, if Nixon's future, the energy crisis, and the Middle East will stay right here in Washington, he should stay here, too, to show that he is different and to begin to fill that terrible leadership vacuum.

What helped finally persuade the President was Ford's private word, spoken with candor, that walk down the House aisle will Ford might enhance the belief guarded President.

There is more significant, despite his reputation for following the letter of any presidential command, Ford at least once the recent past flatly refused to do the White House bidding in matter involving high and confidential national policies. The reason: Ford thought it would be personally dishonorable.

In short, despite Ford's recent lack of guile, he has shown a capacity to sharply discriminate obligations to Mr. Nixon.

Whether sharply enough remains to be seen. He is walking a tightrope as handicapped by President to an all but full President. To fulfill his obligations to his party and to the Presidency (as opposed to the President) has almost certainly friends feel he must not betray from man for Mr. Nixon. It instead the No. 2 man in the nation.

PARIS Lido Takes Spectacular look at '30s

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Invitations to the Lido's gala premiere last night of the latest production "Grand Jeu" stipulated that women should come as James' fates.

The response was imaginative: Yvette Darc wore a very low-cut gown; Régine, a courtier's dress; Marie-Françoise de Rothschild, a wrap; Rita Renair, a gold dress; Ludmila Tcherna, a white jeweled turban. And Josephine Baker came as a Turkish night.

The theme of "Grand Jeu" is the 1930s. Producers Pierre-Louis and René Pélissier, director of the Lido, and costume designer Polo followed the lead assiduously. The music, dance, styles and sets of four decades ago are vividly and happily revived.

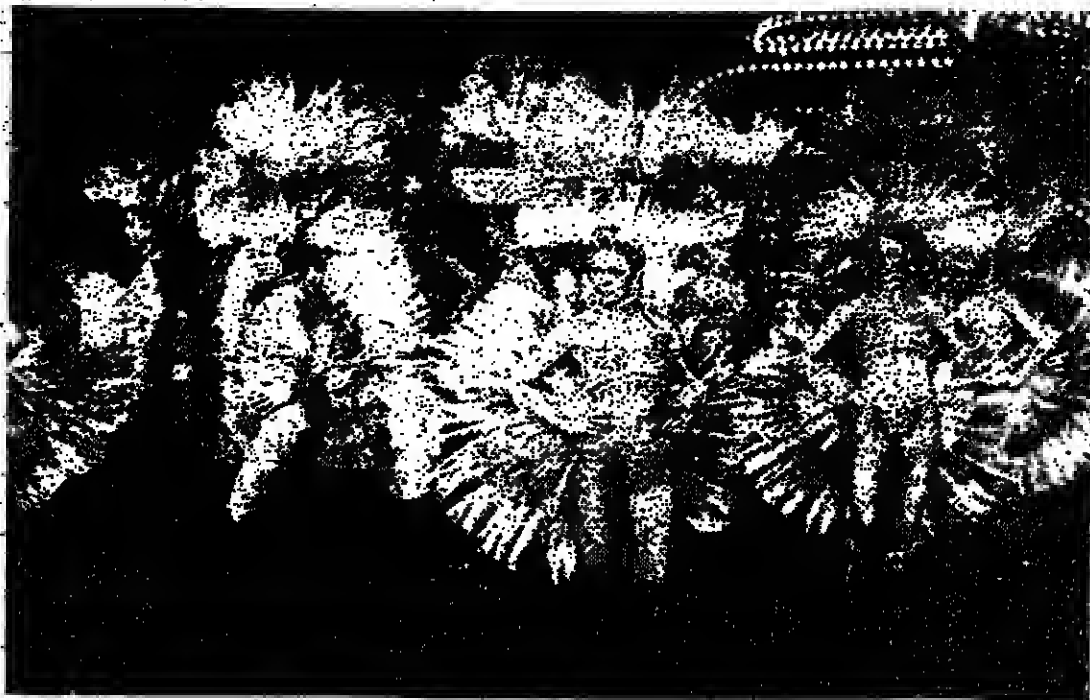
The new Lido revue changes its form. The gigantic sets, too heavy with scenery and ponderous tableaux, have been streamlined. The new Lido is in harmony with that of the 1930s. It is trim, youthful, on its toes all the time. Nothing holds the boards too long. Talent and pictorial effects have been neatly balanced.

"Grand Jeu" opens with aerial views of Paris on a cinémascope screen and a helicopter lands on the stage. Jacqueline Doucet, who plays the role of the French girl, is inferior to her American counterparts. Miss Doucet, trained in Las Vegas, not only sings and dances well, but is a gift for comedy too.

There are novelty numbers: Yvonne Astaire her Joe Jack-bicycle and the "Thurston" walk the tightrope in sabots. Indians from Argentina march forth in a frenzy of dance. Nicolas and Leanne skate with fluid grace. The hard Brothers—now three and in gingham, too—are hilarious in their mimicking of the Fiegaro from "The Barber of Seville" of the stuttering "Kat-je" in the rain. It is replete with a jaunty revival in the mackintoshes and cello umbrellas. There is a fashion show and a brilliant flash of scenic opulence in the "Grand Jeu."

It is a merry, merry show, pleasing visions and small girls, celebrates yesterday through it was New Year's Eve.

Guilty, like the 1930s, is again. His crazy screen ladies are being reshown on television and it seems very like that he is soon to regain his position as the most popular playwright of Paris.



A scene from the Lido's new revue, "Grand Jeu," which opened Wednesday in Paris.

Fontaine" (at the Théâtre Montparnasse) is utterly charming. Jacques Dupont's exquisite decor and costumes capture, impressively as it were, the scene of the Sun King's reign. The setting and the subject are 17th century, but the famous fabulist in this version is Sacha himself. Guilty wrote for his own interpretation and it would be impossible for another actor to transform himself into Guilty.

Claude Rich realized this in taking on the role. He makes no

attempt to be Guilty, playing the great author duped by a flirtatious young wife in the Rich manner and with the Rich mannerisms, one of them a constant brushing back of his locks from his forehead. Rich is a comedian of the playhouse, and it is quite probable that he succeeds in being closer to the true La Fontaine than Guilty ever was. The light touch and an alert intelligence lend this performance distinction.

Marie Daems scores strongly as the malicious Nixon de Lenclos. You will not find better acting in the Paris theater today than the scene in which she parries with Rich in the play's most amusing scene. Rhonda Bachmann as the young, musical neighbor who elopes with Lully is beguiling. Catherine Rich is the bride who is wittily won back with cynical stipulations. René Clermont's deft staging sustains the bantering, capricious tone of the Guilty text with its bittersweet flavor.

FASHION IN NEW YORK: The Aftermath of Versailles

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (UPI)—The recent Versailles spectacular has established that there is more to American fashion than jeans. The question now is how much of this will materialize as business.

The panache of the American show was enough to carry U.S. designers to lofty heights. For David Mahoney, president of Norton Simon, the group which recently bought Halston, the prospect of Halston opening in Paris "was not to be ruled out."

Back home, the situation has sobered down and American designers do not seem ready to go through a coal-to-Newcastle fashion operation.

What seems to be holding them back is not so much a question of taste. As Francine Parkas, vice-president of Alexander's, said: "The only thing that doesn't require a passport these days is fashion. Women tend to look the same all over the world."

Mrs. Parkas should know. She was on the road 300 days last year between Korea, Hong Kong, Brazil and Europe (where she works out cheaper manufacturing operations).

Halston, whose success in Paris was enormous, said that the idea of opening up in Paris "is fascinating... the dream of every designer." "But," he adds, "it would be awfully difficult to set up an atelier in Paris. Besides, I have to service this country first."

Halston was referring to custom-made business. But he did not rule out the prospect of selling his ready-to-wear in Europe.

"The world is getting so much smaller," he said, "that I would like to duplicate of my collections—one for Europe and one for the Orient." Halston does five collections a year and will be showing a new summer line this week.

The major problem in doing business with Europe, he pointed out, would be in merchandising "which is totally different from over here where we are used to dealing with large department stores."

"Unless," he added wistfully, "we opened a string of shops under my name." Given the billion-dollar angel behind him, everything is possible.

Bill Blass was still glowing from the recent American success in Europe and still cashing in on it. At Saks' charity show Mon-

day, he paraded his Versailles spectacular and Polart-inspired clothes with Paris music. But beyond that, the rest of his collection was definitely safely elegant and let's-not-fool-with-these-hemlines.

Blass was even more restrained than Halston on the prospect of doing business with Europe. "I design for a segment of American women I know," he said. "I don't see any possibility of opening in Paris."

Blass, who owns his business, made \$4 million with his couture last year and \$6 million with his ready-to-wear. He also designs bed and bath linens, a men's line and cosmetics, and, as he said, "I don't need more headaches."

For Ben Shaw, the recent Versailles show was so successful that "it resulted in larger orders from American stores."

Mr. Shaw is known over here as Seventh Avenue's angel. He sold Halston to Norton Simon and now owns Donald Brooks, Giorgio di Sant'Angelo and Stephen Burrows.

He said that American fashions have already made a dent in Europe. Stephen Burrows, for one, is manufactured by Modas and sold in England and Brussels. Halston is sold in Brussels, Hong Kong, Australia and England.

By David Stevens

LYONS (UPI)—The Lyons Opera is in its fifth season of demonstrating how to transform lyric theater in the French provinces, but its policy has rarely been better exemplified or justified than by its latest effort—an unusual but engrossing pairing of Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" and Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas."

It is not just a question of artistic policy. Lyons passed for a relatively adventurous theater even before Louis Erlo took over in 1969, which meant the willingness to try new or unusual things and take the consequences. In the mid-1960s, for instance, the opera here mounted a double-bill of Schoenberg's "Erwartung" and Bizet's "Belle et le Bâton" in French, and the two 20th-century masterworks were well-staged and under the authoritative musical leadership of René Leibowitz. About 50 people came to each performance, and hardly any of them by way of the box office.

This time, the pairing of Schoenberg and Purcell—two composers more talked about than played—was given eight performances, in the original German and English respectively, to almost full houses that gave rapt attention and enthusiastic approval. Erlo, co-director Jean Aster and their colleagues have not accepted that empty houses are a natural consequence of

MUSIC IN FRANCE Full Houses for Novelties in the Provinces



Anna Ringart in Lyons production of "Pierrot Lunaire."

programming novelties, and finding that audience has not been their least accomplishment.

Theatrical Element

Erlo and his principal designer Jacques Rapp are given credit for the *réalisation scénique* of "Pierrot Lunaire," without any indication of the division of labor. It is by no means the first time that they have given their treatment to a work not normally found in the opera house. The theatrical element is decidedly present in these 21 compact "melodramas." The catch is that trying to capture their bizarre and morbid atmosphere visually is almost doomed to pale beside Schoenberg's lapidary musical realization.

Anna Ringart, who brought both security and lyricism to the single *Sprechgesang* part, also had to move around quite a bit on an uneven bit of moonstage that, on further examination, also turned out to be a giant deathmask of Pierrot, Schoen-

berg, both. Behind her, a section of projected moon surface seemed to be filled with constantly changing multi-colored amoeba-like forms—a reasonable extension of Schoenberg's expressionist associations, in other words, of sound and color.

In any case, the staging won for this important and powerful work an audience—about 8,000 in two weeks—that no concert performance could hope for. Under Theodor Guschlbauer, whose direction revealed a streak of Viennese lyricism that softened the music's macabre side, seven players—not the prescribed five—gave a fine account of the eight instrumental parts.

Good Pairing

Despite the gaps of time and place that separate Schoenberg and the 17th-century English composer, Purcell's one opera made a good pairing—the economy of musical means and emotional directness are two things these works have in common.

And, after London has done so well by Berlioz's version of the Aeneid, it seems only fair that a French company should do the same for Purcell in return.

Rapp's single set—a curved white wall with curved platform steps to provide access from above—and Gaston Benham's stylized staging—simple and restrained movement for the principals, the chorus stationary but responsive at either side—corresponded to the chaste passion of the music. Monotony was avoided, however, by a touch of color and fantasy in Rapp's costumes and Catherine Imbert's choreography.

In the largely imported cast, Rosanne Creffled (alternating with Anne Howells) was a dignified and appealing Dido, Jennifer Smith a fresh-voiced Belinda, and Thomas Hensley the stalwart Aeneas. Guschlbauer drew a musical performance of considerable warmth from his charges—for him it was a theater piece, not a museum piece.

It's breakers rolling over long white beaches...

It's Tia Maria, the coffee liqueur.



FRANCE

WANT TO SPEAK FRENCH?

You can do it in 4 or 8 weeks on the French Riviera.

TRUE SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French-speaking environment with specially trained teachers using the proven Institut de France audio-visual methods and techniques. Course includes intensive class work, LANGUAGE LAB, discussion, role-play, situation sessions, film/television, practice sessions, excursions. LODGING and MEALS included in tuition. Next course starts January 7, February 4, and March 1. For inquiries, intermediate or advanced, call 800.

INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS - LIA
23 Ave. Gen. Leclerc, 06-Villefranche-Mer.
Tel.: (93) 83.61.

ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE

101 Boulevard Raspail, Paris (6e).
The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners.
Practical school of French language - Lectures - Language laboratory - Private lessons - Cinema - Phonetic laboratory.
YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!
Preparation for Diplôme de Commercial Interpreter in French.
BAR - RESTAURANT - ROOMS

GREAT BRITAIN

Richmond College, London
Founded in 1848, Richmond College has been a constituent college of the University of London. It is now a private Liberal Arts College with a student enrollment of 180 students. The College occupies splendid buildings in beautiful grounds in the heart of Richmond, a suburb of London. The College is co-educational and all students live on campus. A wide variety of Liberal Arts courses are offered for freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors including Art, English, Languages, Social Sciences, Theater Arts, Music, Natural Sciences, Maths and Business-Administration. Transfer credit to U.S. colleges is arranged and the A.A. degree is awarded. An extensive summer school program is available at many campuses throughout Europe, Africa and Asia. For catalog, applications and interviews, contact: Mr. Jack Corcoran, Director of Admissions in Europe, Richmond College, 9-10 Kendrick Place, London S.W.7. Tel.: 01-589 3224

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE
ECUMENICAL STUDY PROGRAM IN HEIDELBERG
During the 1973-74 academic year a new kind of program will be offered by religious leaders in Europe. Through a combination of class work and study tours to Geneva, Rome and Israel, religious leaders of tomorrow will gain a world vision of the Christian faith. For information concerning this and other liberal arts programs, write: Director of Admissions, Schiller College, 7121 Ingersheim, Germany. Tel.: 0714/51994.

ITALY

FLEMING COLLEGE FLORENCE
Fleming College Florence is a two-year, coeducational college granting an A.A. degree. The College incorporates the Institute for European Culture, an interim pre-college or college year program. Based in Florence, Italy, residence is available on or off campus. Research trip, a two-week stay in European homes, and exploration of Italy give an international dimension to all studies. The College and the Institute offer courses in: English and Literature; Fine Arts, Studio Art, and Music; Archaeology; History and Political Economy; Philosophy; Languages; Sciences; Theatre Arts, Film, and Photography. Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College Florence, 6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland. Tel. Lugano 239 04.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ROME
TUSCULUM COLLEGE (est. 1794), Greenville, Tennessee. ALL CREDITS TRANSFERABLE
Two-year programs in:
LIBERAL ARTS
BUSINESS (Accounting, Management, Marketing, Secretarial Science.)
Via XX Settembre 27b, Rome. Tel.: 487.117.

U.S.A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS
LEARN COMPUTERS IN NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.
IBM PROGRAMMING \$549
IBM KEY PUNCH \$179
WE INVITE COMPARISON
COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED
853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 U.S.A.

LUXEMBOURG

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN LUXEMBOURG
AMERICAN COLLEGE
AS and AA degrees.
Transfer credit.
University level staff.
NOW GI Bill approved.
Telephone: 68584. Write for bulletins:
Maudorf-les-Bains, LUXEMBOURG (G.B.)

SPAIN

COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF SPAIN
A two-year liberal Arts University in Seville, Freshman-Sophomore Curriculum. American Faculty, Dormitory-Boarding. Intensive Spanish courses. Summer cultural programs V.A. approved.
COLUMBUS INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE
Enroll now for Spring Semester.
Arda, Victoria 43, Seville, Spain.
Tel.: Seville, 610-527 and 612-015.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BARCELONA
Two-year Liberal Arts program. Credit transfer. Optional living plan with Spanish family. V.A. approved. A.A. degree.
Via Augusta 153, Apartado 12135, Barcelona (Spain).

Center for Intercultural Studies
(English, Spanish, French)
America ACCREDITED High School on the Costa Brava, offering a university-preparatory course involving selected American and foreign students, outstanding teachers, and visiting lecturers in an intensive program of intercultural and linguistic studies.
Write for brochure: Maxwell A. Hall, Director, C.I.S. - 294 Blanes, Spain.

PALMA DE MALLORCA
BALEARES INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Co-ed. boarding and day. Nursery-Grade 12
AMERICAN AND BRITISH ACADEMIC STANDARDS
Member: European Council of International Schools.
Calvo Sotelo 598, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.
Tel.: 23.41.31, 23.69.68.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOL, Palma de Mallorca
Small classes, expert teachers, semi-tutorial instruction yield excellent educational results. Grades 1-12, intensive university entrance preparation. Outstanding facilities for resident students. SAT & ACT testing center. Dr. Stanley Amador, Camino Verinal de Genova, 87, San Agustín, Mallorca, Spain. Telephone: 23-18-69. Cable: Amador, Palma, Mallorca.

INTENSIVE SPANISH ON THE COSTA DEL SOL
Speak, read and write Spanish in the minimum time. Experienced Spanish teachers. Very small groups.
Contact: INLINGUA, Generalísimo 4, Málaga (Spain).

MOROCCO
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF TANGIER
(Founded 1950) Morocco
—Co-educational. —Grades 1 through 12. —Residence Hall for boarding students. —American faculty and curriculum. —Highest academic standards. —College preparatory and CEEB. —Faculty-student ratio 1:11. —Individual attention.
WINTER TRIMESTER STARTS JANUARY 7th, 1974
Rue Christophe-Columb, TANGIER. Telephone: 215-27.

SWITZERLAND

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND TASIS
Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director
GRADES 7 THRU 12
Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparatory. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Outstanding experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips. Skiing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.
Write: Director of Admissions—TASIS
6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel: Lugano 2 83 04

The right school in the right place
Contact our free advisory service for Switzerland's Canton of Vaud
Private School Advisory Bureau, Lausanne
10 Av. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel.: (021) 22 77 71.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE
Two-year Liberal Arts College in Southern Switzerland. A.A. Degree Program. Chartered in Delaware. Member of American Association of Junior Colleges, International Faculty. Small classes. Academic Travel in Europe and Africa. Credit Transfer to US colleges and universities. Cooperative agreement with Claremont Men's College. Institute for European Studies, an affiliated one-year program, for the study of Contemporary Europe. Ask for our catalog. Franklin College, 6922 Lugano, Switzerland. Tel. 091 6451 20

BA, BS or Year Abroad in many major fields.
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SWITZERLAND
Registrar: 1254A Leyser, Suisse. Tel.: 825 6 2012.

INTERPRETERS SCHOOL ZURICH
Courses leading to professional qualification for translators and interpreters
Entry requirements: A-levels in 2 foreign languages (preparatory courses available)
Semesters start in March and October
Dolmetschschule Zürich, Sonnenstrasse 82, CH-8006 Zürich

Exceptionally this week we are publishing the
EDUCATION DIRECTORY
On Friday instead of Saturday.

Europe Seeks Alternatives to Arabian Oil

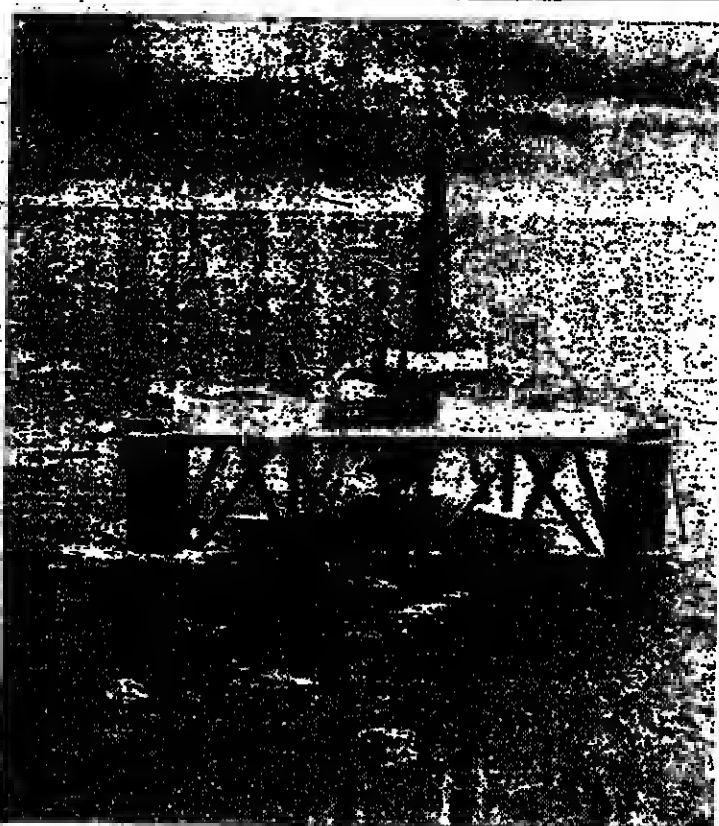
Clear Power, N. Sea Best Prospects

Clyde H. Farnsworth
RIS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Europe apparently cannot shake itself free of dependence on Arab oil for at least a decade, a hard look is given at possible alternatives that might ease that dependence in the century. From the North Sea and power held out by the gas prospects. But more is also being paid to and to the exotic energy—geothermal steam and tidal power. Europe is accelerating its scheduled installing nuclear power. Industrial Development Jean Charbonnet has stated that 40 percent of Europe's needs will be met by this source by 1980. 1970 West Germany spent \$4 on geothermal research development aimed at tapping the heat locked in the earth, quite modestly. This year's earnings are spending \$2.5 for this.

ly Raising Euroloan

William F. Low

ON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—which has raised over \$3 on the Eurocurrency market the beginning of this year, returning for another \$1.5 billion in borrowing for eight years through national banking syndicates by Banco di Roma, manufacturers, Hanover Ltd. (parent of the deal interest rate structure, usual with medium-term loans, the rate is tied to the London Eurodollar rate. In addition, the rate is fixed premium in the case of CREDITO, 10 percent for the first four years and three percent for the rest of the year. Italian borrowing margins of only 10 to 15 percent, national bankers point out, increase does not reflect the creditworthiness of the borrower, but that interest rate margins are going up. Most of the money is committed and the deal is signed before the end of the year. As much as \$250 is expected to be put up by these banks, while Arab support will be led through the UBAF group of some \$40 million and Arab banks. The proceeds of the CREDITO will be used to develop the depressed southern region as the dollars will end up in the Italian bank, the loan, like the large Euroloans, will be the country's foreign reserves.



A British Petroleum rig in the North Sea, an important source of petroleum for Great Britain and Norway.

other energy sources can do little but supplement Arab oil over the next 10 years.

In the last decade, demand for oil in Europe rose at an annual rate of 13 percent, moving oil into first place ahead of coal as the Continent's major energy supplier. Today more than 50 percent of all energy consumed is oil-based, and recent forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development place the ratio at two-thirds by 1980.

However, these projections were made before the Arab states cut production to influence a political settlement in the Middle East war. Even if the oil valves are opened fully again, the cost of oil is expected to rise to two or three times the prewar level. It is doubtful, even then, that all the Arab oil Europe and the United States were counting on over the next 10 years will be available. Thus, that two-thirds ratio may not necessarily hold.

Today Western Europe imports 95 percent of the oil it consumes. 65 percent of the imported oil, more than 75 percent comes from the Middle East and North Africa, according to OECD figures. The most promising alternative to Arab oil is oil from the North Sea. British Petroleum, said recently that North Sea production could rise to 4 million to 5 million barrels daily (nearly a third of Western Europe's present needs) by the early 1980s if the present rates of discovery continue.

North Sea oil and natural gas have already made Norway pretty much self-sufficient. The British are counting heavily on North Sea oil to lessen their dependence on imports. North Sea supplies are one reason why Britain has not acted so quickly to France in the nuclear power field.

The French are pressing ahead with plans to build an expensive plant to make enriched uranium, a fuel for atomic power stations that is now bought chiefly from the United States.

Apart from the North Sea, geologists do not see any bright prospects for new oil discoveries in Western Europe, though the

French are currently drilling off the coast of Brittany.

Some alternative energy sources have been known to man for centuries: The sun, the tides, the wind. However, a lot more work has to be done before large quantities of power can be channeled from these forces.

Unions' Use of Work-to-Rule Replacing Strikes in Europe

FRANKFURT, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).

Working-to-rule, the technique of putting bargaining pressure on management by zealous adherence to the formal rules laid down for various jobs, is becoming increasingly common in Europe and Japan, and especially in Britain, where railmen resorted to the tactic again yesterday and today to back up pay demands.

The approach is little known in the United States, but that could change because working-to-rule offers labor one big advantage: "If the workers go on strike, their wages are cut off for the duration. But with work-to-rule, they keep on collecting their regular paychecks," a European labor expert says.

Union headquarters benefit, too, because the dues keep flowing in, the union is not forced to dip into strike funds (usually leaner than in the United States).

A quest for better ways to re-

U.S. Aide Rejects Curb On Investment Abroad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The director of the Office of Foreign Direct Investment (OFDI), Robert Enslow, said today he would not favor a transitional voluntary controls program on U.S. foreign direct investment overseas following a phase-out of the current mandatory restraints.

There have been some suggestions in commercial circles that Washington might introduce such a voluntary controls system to ease the impact of the ending of the OFDI constraints on the capital markets. The move would require voluntary compliance by over 100 major companies.

The OFDI program essentially limits the adverse impact on the U.S. balance of payments by restricting outboard direct investment of industry.

Mr. Enslow said the U.S. commitment to end capital controls—including the Interest Equalization Tax and the voluntary foreign credit restraint program, as well as the direct investment controls—remained firm. Treasury Secretary George Shultz announced last February that the controls would be lifted by Dec. 31, 1974.

The end of last month, the OFDI significantly liberalized the investment regulations by increasing the earnings allowable under the program and raising the direct investment limit for "small" investors from \$5 million

Foreign Risk Cover by U.S. Under Attack

Senate Unit Votes End To Insuring of Firms

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a bill to phase out the government program of political-risk insurance for U.S. business investments made abroad.

The committee accepted by a 9-to-7 vote the recommendation of its subcommittee on multinational corporations, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho.

The bill would terminate the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC) on Dec. 31, 1975, unless the private insurance industry by then takes over 25 percent of new insurance against expropriation and suspension of currency convertibility by foreign governments.

Under the legislation, private insurance companies would be expected to assume 100 percent of political risk insurance for business investments in underdeveloped countries.

The bill would permit the corporation to continue writing war risk insurance for four years. After that, private industry would be expected to assume increasing percentages of new insurance contracts.

Would Protect Insurers

OPIC would be authorized to issue reinsurance contracts to protect private insurers against catastrophic worldwide losses.

The subcommittee concluded in October, after a hearing on the corporation's operations, that government insurance against political risks abroad "tends to increase the likelihood of U.S. government involvement in the internal politics of other countries in connection with the property interests of U.S. corporations."

OPIC's president, Marshall T. Mays, said that technical defects of the legislation will make it impossible to transform the agency into a reinsurer of private investment insurance.

He said the committee's bill makes it impossible to bring in private companies because the bill attached detailed, technical requirements that the private companies say they cannot accept.

U.K., U.S. Energy Cuts Cause Wall Street Slide

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—News that the United States and Britain had invoked stiffer measures to conserve fuel stocks drove prices sharply lower for the third consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

After opening on a firm note, the market began turning downhill at about the time British Prime Minister Edward Heath disclosed that industry will be cut to a three-day week because of the energy shortage.

Some commentators in London described the current economic crisis as the worst since the depression of the Thirties.

In Washington, energy chief William Simon announced a long list of conservation measures to cope with the fuel shortage, including regulations designed to reduce gasoline demand by 15 percent, or 900,000 barrels a day, initially.

On Wall Street, analysts remarked that the reason for all the excitement here about the crisis in Britain is that "the largest U.S. corporations are mul-

tinational and a good portion of their earnings come from abroad.

"If Europe is hurt, U.S. companies will suffer," he concluded. The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 10-30 points, to around 800.43 and brought to around 50 points the slide over the last three sessions.

The NYSE common stock index dropped about 0.79 to 49.04, while declines topped advances, 1.159 to 348.

Turnover was 18.13 million shares, compared with 18.19 million yesterday.

Forecasts that the U.S. economy may slip into a recession next year because of the energy shortage continued to be a major depressant for stock prices.

Among the day's volume leaders in reverse gear were First National City, down 7/8 to 41 3/8, General Motors 1 1/2 to 47 3/8, Texas Instruments 3/4 to 95 1/4, United Aircraft 1 1/8 to 21 7/8, and Monsanto 2 to 43 5/8.

Airlines generally surrendered fractions. Industry sources said that airline pilots are pushing for a strike to shut down the nation's airlines during the coming holiday in protest against the government's fuel policies, which have resulted in major layoffs in the industry.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.69 to 87.17.

U.S. Reports Inventories, Sales on Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).

Manufacturing and trade inventories in October rose a sharp \$2.1 billion to a seasonally-adjusted \$212.274 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase followed an upward-revised gain of \$1.5 billion in September. It was the biggest inventory gain since manufacturers' stocks rose \$2.35 billion last June.

Combined business sales rose 2.7 percent, or \$3.957 billion, in October to a seasonally-adjusted \$150.188 billion, the biggest one-month sales gain since July, when they were up \$1.34 billion.

The combined business stock-to-sales ratio dropped to 1.41 in October compared with 1.44 in September and matches the lowest level of the year, recorded in March and July.

Expert Sees U.S. Slump

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).

Paul Samuelson, Nobel Prize-winning economist, said today he agreed with most forecasts that the U.S. economy is headed into a genuine "bear recession" next year—meaning a couple of quarters of either no growth or negative growth—because of the Arab oil embargo against the United States.

He said that if the oil embargo lasts beyond next April or through the first half of next year, then the numbers might have to be revised down again.

He said the nation faces the possibility of 7 percent inflation, and predicted that unemployment could rise to between 6 and 6.3 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ish Gas Project Forecast

Shi Sumita, president of the Export-Import Bank of Japan, says that a plan to develop Siberian gas in Yakutsk is likely to be set forth. The project will be carried out by the Soviet Union and the United States. The new venture plans to import raw materials from Japan and South Korea. Half the output will go to Veba and the remainder to the general European market.

French Firms in Gas Pact

Elf Gas Corp. has signed a contract with a group for the supply of natural gas from the section of the Frigg gas field in the North Sea. The members are U.K. subsidiaries of Elf Marine, Elf Oil Production and Aquil. Frigg gas, expected to be available in half, is to be landed at St. Fergus in Scotland. While the proportion of gas U.K. and Norwegian sectors of the Frigg is yet to be determined, the overall flow of gas reaching St. Fergus could be as high as 10 billion cubic feet a day by 1978, a spokesman for British Gas says.

beni in Belgian Steel Venture

Beni Corp. of Japan has agreed to establish steel processing company in Belgium. Veba, a local heating-equipment maker, is to be called NV Europe Steel. The venture will be capitalized at the equivalent of 10 million yen (about \$610,000); 70 percent

of which will be supplied by Marubeni and the remainder by Veba. The new company plans to build a plant capable of processing 60,000 tons of steel a year in Belgium. Output will consist mainly of cold-rolled steel. Construction of the 13-billion-yen plant will begin next spring, with production scheduled to start in October 1974. The new venture plans to import raw materials from Japan and South Korea. Half the output will go to Veba and the remainder to the general European market.

U.S. Firm Plans Refinery in Scotland

National Bulk Carriers of New York plans to build a \$100-million oil refinery in Scotland. The company, which owns one of the world's largest ore and oil carrier fleets, says it has set up Cromarty Petroleum Co. to build and operate the refinery at Nigg Point on the Cromarty Firth in northwest Scotland. The refinery will produce 200,000 barrels a day of naphtha, diesel, heating and heavy duty oil. The refinery will receive supplies from the North Sea, Africa and the Persian Gulf. Production will be aimed at Britain, Northern Europe and the Eastern United States. Construction will take about three years.

Profits Up for U.S. Building Firms

Earnings of U.S. building material manufacturers increased 50 percent and sales rose 24 percent in the third quarter, reports the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill. Dodge says the increases came despite the decline in housing starts during the summer and fall months, with some of the largest profit gains in the latest quarter achieved by firms with residentially-oriented products such as lumber and cement. Of the 81 firms in 14 categories surveyed by Dodge, third-quarter profit increases ranged from a high of 137 percent from producers of iron and steel to a low of 5 percent increase for gypsum producers.

One Dollar ---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar here Dec. 13, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Ster. 16 per cent	2.3175	2.3125	-11.12
Belg. fr. 100	40.385	40.283	+
Belg. fr. 100	40.185	40.10	+11.45
Deutsche mark	2.6426	2.6343	+21.67
French franc	6.1705	6.206	-12.94
Scandin.	23.15	23.15	
Sw. kr. 100	4.895	4.7013	+12.34
Fr. fr. 100	4.8325	4.5845	+16.00
Guillemet	2.7688	2.802	-11.45
Israeli pound	4.50	4.50	
Lira 100	211.25	208.8	+2.45
Lira 100	205.12	206.5	-1.38
Peeta	56.78	56.78	
Schilling	13.4	13.45	-10.78
Sw. krona	4.5162	4.5137	+0.48
Swiss franc	3.1948	3.1912	+30.35
Yen	275.52	280.9	-5.38

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Euro Is Worth...

Dec. 13, 1973

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

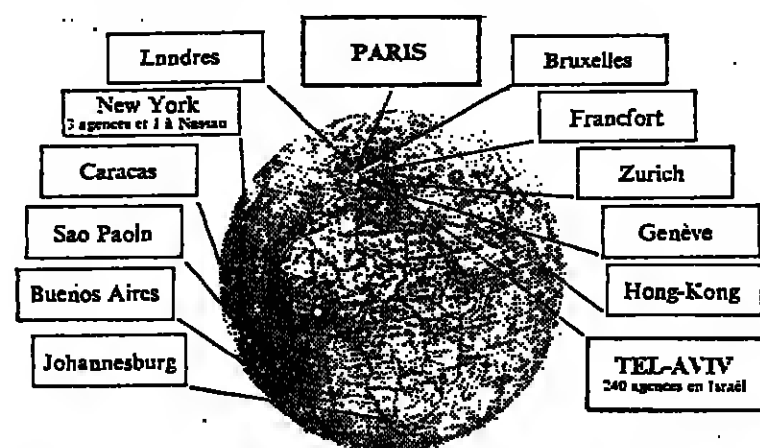
DM	3.1808	Belgian fr.	4.1422
French fr.	5.9201	Krona	7.3458
£	5.9109	Irish £	8.5109
Lira	74.7294	Lux. fr.	6.1422
Guillemet	3.32010	U.S. \$	1.19224

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1973- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in P/E					-1973- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in P/E					-1973- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in P/E				
High	Low	Div.	P/E	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	P/E	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	P/E	Chg.
(Continued From Page 8)														
100 7/8	100 1/2	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/2	100 1/4	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2	100 1/4	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4	100 1/8	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4	100 1/8	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/4	100 1/8	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/8	100 1/16	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/8	100 1/16	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/8	100 1/16	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/16	100 1/32	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/16	100 1/32	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/16	100 1/32	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/32	100 1/64	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/32	100 1/64	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/32	100 1/64	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/64	100 1/128	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/64	100 1/128	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/64	100 1/256	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/256	100 1/512	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/256	100 1/512	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/256	100 1/1024	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1024	100 1/2048	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1024	100 1/2048	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/1024	100 1/4096	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4096	100 1/8192	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4096	100 1/8192	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/4096	100 1/16384	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/16384	100 1/32768	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/16384	100 1/32768	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/16384	100 1/65536	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/65536	100 1/131072	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/65536	100 1/131072	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/65536	100 1/262144	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/262144	100 1/524288	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/262144	100 1/524288	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/524288	100 1/1048576	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1048576	100 1/2097152	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2097152	100 1/4194304	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4194304	100 1/8388608	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/8388608	100 1/16777216	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/16777216	100 1/33554432	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/33554432	100 1/67108864	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/67108864	100 1/134217728	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/134217728	100 1/268435456	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/268435456	100 1/536870912	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/536870912	100 1/1073741824	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1073741824	100 1/2147483648	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2147483648	100 1/4294967296	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4294967296	100 1/8589934592	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/8589934592	100 1/17179869184	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/17179869184	100 1/34359738368	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/34359738368	100 1/68719476736	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/68719476736	100 1/137438953472	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/137438953472	100 1/274877906944	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/274877906944	100 1/549755813888	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/549755813888	100 1/1099511627776	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1099511627776	100 1/2199023255552	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2199023255552	100 1/4398046511104	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4398046511104	100 1/8796093022208	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/8796093022208	100 1/17592186044416	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/17592186044416	100 1/35184372088832	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/17592186044416	100 1/35184372088832	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/35184372088832	100 1/70368744177664	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/70368744177664	100 1/140737488355328	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/70368744177664	100 1/140737488355328	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/140737488355328	100 1/281474976710656	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/281474976710656	100 1/562949953421312	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/281474976710656	100 1/562949953421312	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/562949953421312	100 1/1125899906842624	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1125899906842624	100 1/2251799813685248	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1125899906842624	100 1/2251799813685248	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2251799813685248	100 1/4503599627370496	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4503599627370496	100 1/9007199254740992	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4503599627370496	100 1/9007199254740992	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/9007199254740992	100 1/18014398509481984	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/18014398509481984	100 1/36028797018963968	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/18014398509481984	100 1/36028797018963968	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/36028797018963968	100 1/72057594037927936	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/72057594037927936	100 1/144115188075855872	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/72057594037927936	100 1/144115188075855872	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/144115188075855872	100 1/288230376151711744	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/288230376151711744	100 1/576460752303423488	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/288230376151711744	100 1/576460752303423488	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/576460752303423488	100 1/1152921504606846976	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1152921504606846976	100 1/2305843009213693952	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1152921504606846976	100 1/2305843009213693952	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2305843009213693952	100 1/4611686018427387904	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4611686018427387904	100 1/9223372036854775808	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4611686018427387904	100 1/9223372036854775808	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/9223372036854775808	100 1/18446744073709551616	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/18446744073709551616	100 1/36893488147419103232	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/18446744073709551616	100 1/36893488147419103232	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/36893488147419103232	100 1/73786976294838206464	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/73786976294838206464	100 1/147573952589676412928	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/73786976294838206464	100 1/147573952589676412928	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/147573952589676412928	100 1/295147905179352825856	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/295147905179352825856	100 1/590295810358705651712	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/295147905179352825856	100 1/590295810358705651712	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/590295810358705651712	100 1/1180591620717411303424	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1180591620717411303424	100 1/2361183241434822606848	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1180591620717411303424	100 1/2361183241434822606848	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2361183241434822606848	100 1/4722366482869645213696	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4722366482869645213696	100 1/9444732965739290427392	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4722366482869645213696	100 1/9444732965739290427392	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/9444732965739290427392	100 1/18889465931478580854784	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/18889465931478580854784	100 1/37778931862957161709568	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/18889465931478580854784	100 1/37778931862957161709568	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/37778931862957161709568	100 1/75557863725914323419136	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/75557863725914323419136	100 1/151115727451828646838272	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/75557863725914323419136	100 1/151115727451828646838272	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/151115727451828646838272	100 1/302231454903657293676544	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/302231454903657293676544	100 1/604462909807314587353088	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/302231454903657293676544	100 1/604462909807314587353088	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/604462909807314587353088	100 1/1208925819614629174706176	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1208925819614629174706176	100 1/2417851639229258349412352	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1208925819614629174706176	100 1/2417851639229258349412352	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2417851639229258349412352	100 1/4835703278458516698824704	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4835703278458516698824704	100 1/9671406556917033397649408	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4835703278458516698824704	100 1/9671406556917033397649408	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/9671406556917033397649408	100 1/19342813113834066796898816	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/19342813113834066796898816	100 1/38685626227668133593797632	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/19342813113834066796898816	100 1/38685626227668133593797632	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/38685626227668133593797632	100 1/77371252455336267187595264	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/77371252455336267187595264	100 1/154742504910672534375190528	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/77371252455336267187595264	100 1/154742504910672534375190528	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/154742504910672534375190528	100 1/309485009821345068750381056	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/309485009821345068750381056	100 1/618970019642690137500762112	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/309485009821345068750381056	100 1/618970019642690137500762112	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/618970019642690137500762112	100 1/1237940039285380275001524224	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1237940039285380275001524224	100 1/2475880078570760550003048448	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/1237940039285380275001524224	100 1/2475880078570760550003048448	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/2475880078570760550003048448	100 1/4951760157141521100006096896	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4951760157141521100006096896	100 1/9903520314283042200012193792	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/4951760157141521100006096896	100 1/9903520314283042200012193792	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/9903520314283042200012193792	100 1/19807040628566084400024387584	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/19807040628566084400024387584	100 1/39614081257132168800048775168	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/19807040628566084400024387584	100 1/39614081257132168800048775168	2.25	14	1/2
100 1/39614081257132168800048775168	100 1/79228162514264337600097550336	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/79228162514264337600097550336	100 1/158456325028528675200195100672	2.25	14	1/2	100 1/79228162514264337600097550336	100 1/158456325028528675200195100672	2.25	14	1/2

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1979- Stocks and Bonds										-1979- Stocks and Bonds									
High Low										High Low									
Vol. 100s. High Low Last. Chg.										Vol. 100s. High Low Last. Chg.									
P/E										P/E									
(Continued from preceding pages)										(Continued from preceding pages)									
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	74 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

Bank Leumi Le-Israël (France) S.A

seule banque israélienne en France
filiale du GROUPE LEUMI

30 boulevard des Italiens Paris 9e tél. 824.74.10

AP-DOW JONES

bankers report

AP-Dow Jones Bankers Report is an international teleprinter news service designed to meet the demand in banks and among corporate financial executives for precise and speedy coverage of the international money and capital markets and related matters likely to affect the flow of money.

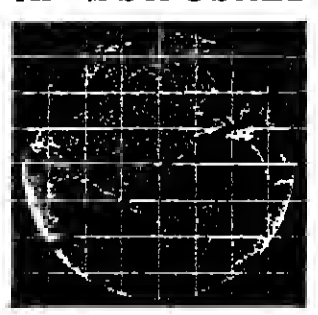
The service is designed to appeal to all money-management levels at a time when markets are becoming increasingly complex and their movements more rapid.

In times of crisis as well as in routine periods, Bankers Report keeps directors and dealers consistently well informed with concise, fast and accurate data embracing:

- * Corporate and governmental financings through the capital markets.
- * Statistical and analytical data on the capital markets.
- * Eurocurrency market prices, developments and trends.
- * Eurobond market prices, developments and trends.
- * New money market regulations.
- * New banking legislation.
- * Economic trends covered statistically and interpretatively.
- * Political developments likely to affect the flow of money.
- * Interest rates and exchange rates.
- * Major corporate developments.
- * Commodity and stock market movements likely to have an impact on money markets.

The news flow in Bankers Report is channelled to subscribers in a compact and easy-to-read manner to facilitate internal distribution and to allow for rapid scanning.

AP-DOW JONES



**THE INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS-FINANCIAL
NEWS SERVICE**

For information contact:
AP-DOW JONES
83-86 Farringdon Street
London EC4A 4BR.
Phone: 01-353 1515. .

or		
Amsterdam 23-50-57	Brussels 17-46-73	Copenhagen 11-15-04
Frankfurt 23-12-71	Geneva 34-72-22	New York 2855210
Paris 256-08-72	Rome 68-99-36	Stockholm 11-12-80


Business. The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day

Comment. James Austin, Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

US \$40,000,000
Secured Medium Term Loan for

GALLICO INVESTMENTS LIMITED
Incorporated in Hong Kong

Guaranteed by
Ronald Lyon Holdings Ltd.
Lyon Tower Colliers Wood, London SW19 2JQ Tel: 01-540 8233



CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS LIMITED
and
**SINGAPORE INTERNATIONAL
MERCHANT BANKERS LIMITED**

In conjunction with

CONTINENTAL BANK
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

CHEMICAL BANK

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS

FIRST INTERNATIONAL BANK SHARES LIMITED

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DOW BANKING CORPORATION

GRAY DAWES & COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON INTERSTATE BANK LIMITED

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NA

LONDON & CONTINENTAL BANKERS LIMITED

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS (HK) LIMITED

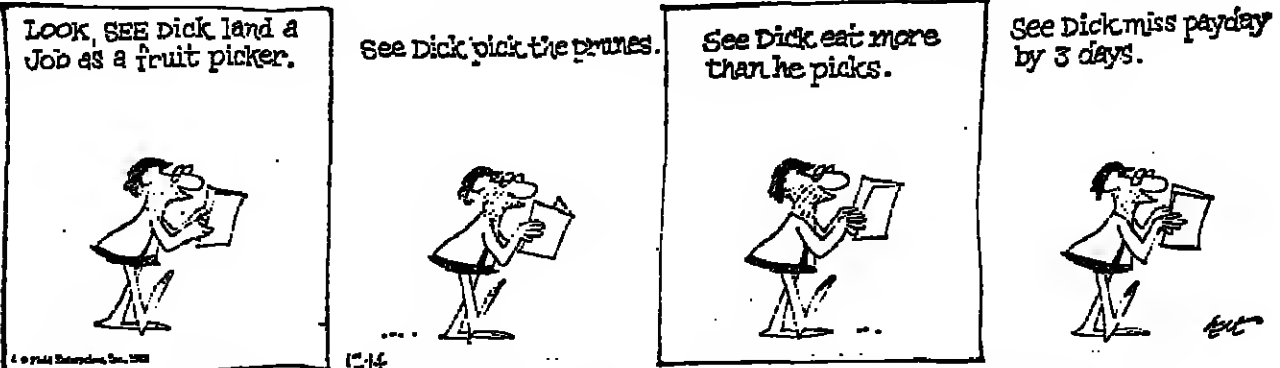
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

LONDON · HONGKONG · TOKYO · NEW YORK

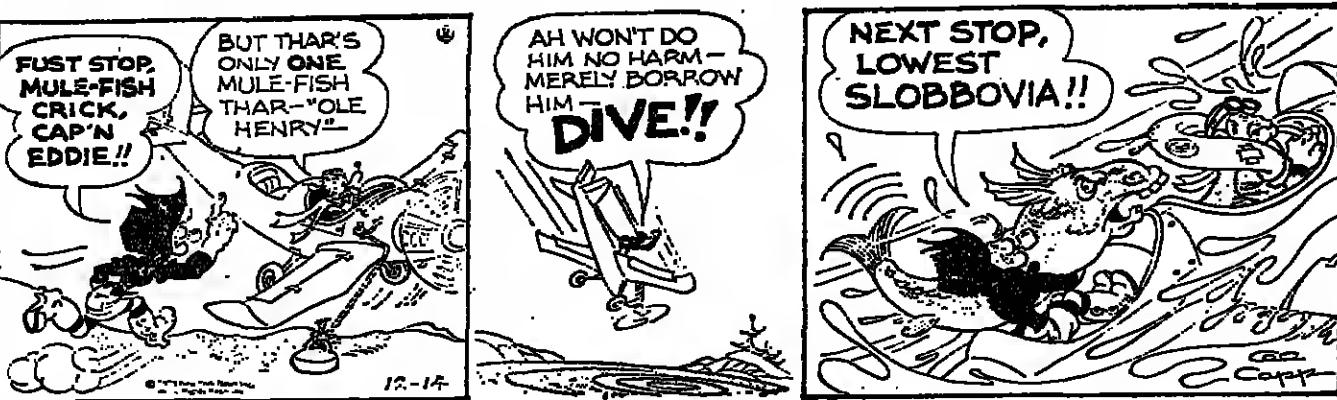
PEANUTS



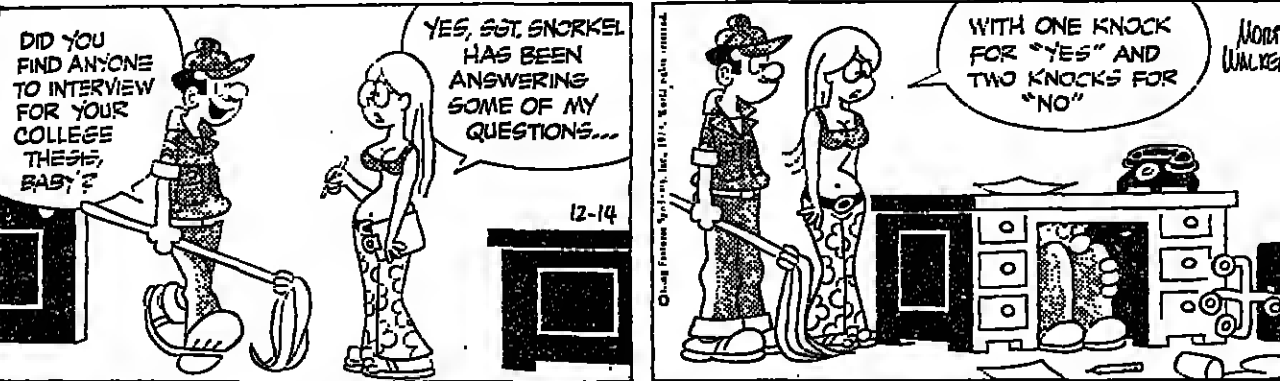
B. C.



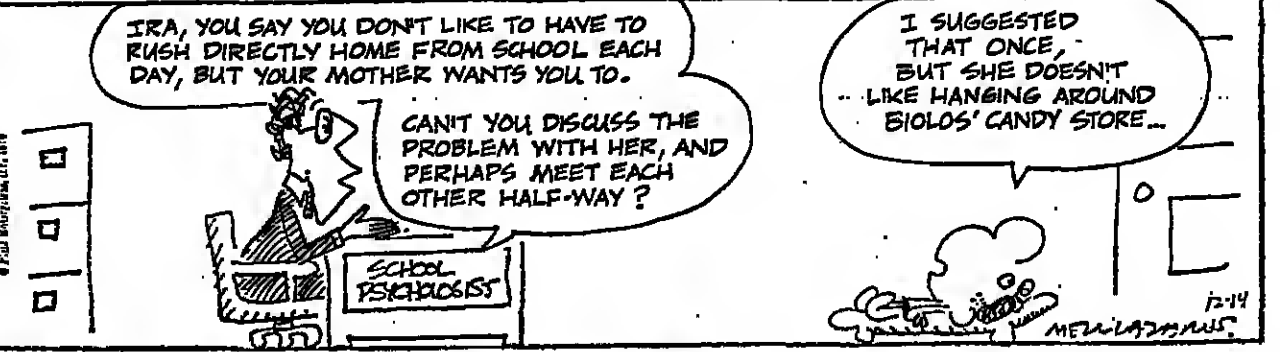
L. L. ABNER



B. E. T. L. E. BAILEY



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Balancing with a distributional hand is always a tricky proposition when the opponents stop in one no-trump. The conservative view, probably the right one in rubber bridge or team play, is to leave well alone.

The activist position is that the opponents have probably found their right contract and should not be allowed to play in it. This philosophy has maximum appeal in a duplicate game when the activist bidder is not vulnerable.

This was the position on the diagrammed deal. The activist was South. South had another factor in his favor when he balanced with two hearts against West's opening of one no-trump. He had passed originally, so North was unlikely to start thinking about a game. The opening no-trump was the weak variety, promising 13-15 points, which explains East's original pass.

The two-hearts bid brought all the other players to unexpected life. East did his own balancing

act with two spades, a bid that is usually made with a four-card suit since a five-card spade suit would have been bid in the first place.

By the time North had tried three hearts, and West had gambled with three no-trump, and South had followed through with four hearts, perhaps inspired by his straight flush, the auction had set some kind of record for balancing actions: two by South and one by each of the other players, making five in all.

As it turned out, the four-heart gamble paid off. North-South scored more than they would have done from defending three no-trump doubled. The opening lead was a spade to the jack and South ducked. East shifted to a heart, and the queen won in dummy.

The next play was both vital and unusual: the diamond queen, which was taken by the king. Another trump lead was taken by the ace in dummy, and South was happy to find that he had no trump losers.

He led the diamond ten, and discarded a club. West won with the ace, and that was the last trick for the defense. South still had two entries to the dummy, the club ace and a spade ruff, so he could ruff out East's diamond jack and make 10 tricks.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 104	♥ A99	♠ K97	♥ J87
♦ Q10972	♣ A104	♦ J3	♣ J85
WEST			
♠ K96	♥ K10	♠ J85	♥ K652
♦ AK64	♣ Q973		
SOUTH (0)			
♠ A532	♥ 876542	♠ J3	♥ J85
♦ J8	♣ J8		

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass
2 ♥	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
Pass	3 ♥	Pass	Pass
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
4 ♥	Dbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the spade six.

AMBT	BAINER	BOSSA
TAIUS	ABRIGES	RAILL
ORSON	FRANZIS	LIST
MUSTAFIA	OSTEG	
SUBPOXIA	ALPOM	
ALLEN	PIQUET	ELITE
TRAM	DEAUT	ZEROS
HARMER	ERRANTRY	
IZIE	ERRANTRY	
AWAKIE	ERRANTRY	
TRAM	DEAUT	ZEROS
UNTO	SMART	SKYIS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VANER	HEALT	REFOLG	LARPIL

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble LOGIC TAKEN BROGUE GYRATE

Answer: Two to one it causes trouble!—A TRIANGLE

BOOKS

CHILD OF GOD

By Cormac McCarthy. 197 pp. Random House. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT'S interesting to see how a good writer can make us care about a "bad" character. I mean, bad in a moral sense. Talent, it seems, can find the humanity behind the inhuman, the pathos that comes from being out of step with the world, the loneliness, like death, that is the wages of sin. In spite of our increasing disillusionment in fiction and in the social sciences with homo sapiens, he is still all that we've got and only the most obdurate misanthrope can resist him when he is presented in the round, when even his imperfections pulse with life and hope.

An evil character brilliantly portrayed will awaken our empathy—even sympathy—more readily than a good one in a pedestrian description. It seems that we hunger for vividness, that we are afraid of being engulfed in a gray anonymity. Give me a character of any kind is an unspoken plea of our age, to which the "chismatic" craze bears witness. I think, for example, that the unprecedented hostility shown to President Nixon is not a response to his character or his politics, but to his insistence on concealing his character in his politics.

I suppose that Ballard, the protagonist of Cormac McCarthy's "Child of God," is evil. I hesitate to call him that. It is not a philosophy of permissiveness or any diabolical leanings that inhibits me, but the fact that he is so real, coupled with this further condition that all of his actions flow so naturally from what he is. He murders, rapes, vandalizes corpses, sets fires and steals—yet Mr. McCarthy has convinced me that his crimes originated in a reaching for love. Now ordinarily such a statement—and there is no shortage of them—would make me feel very impatient with the person who made it. But art, apparently, hath charms to soothe the indignant breast.

I cared about Ballard and very nearly forgave him his sins because the author seduced me into feeling that he was someone I knew very well—so well that I felt like a reluctant neighbor being questioned by reporters about the fellow next door who had just committed a violent crime. That's the magic of art. It can make you contradict yourself, surprise yourself, discover cherities you blush to confront. When Ballard juggled a dead girl several miles to his freezing shack and thawed her out in front of the fire—so that he could vandalize her, I felt not disgust but pity. "He poured into that waxen ear everything he'd ever thought of saying to a woman." Well, I temporized, it seems to be the best he can do.

When he goes out and buys clothes for the dead girl, so he can dress and undress her—first

going outside so he can stare at her through the window—I could see the perverse poetry of it. It was the sort of feeling that induced me to carry everywhere with me two huge teddy bears and stuffed tiger he had won at shooting gallery. When he was wearing the clothes of his female victims as he went out to commit murder, his character took on still another dimension harder for me to feel one that the author's concept of him could still afford.

Mr. McCarthy has the kind of Southern style, one fuses risky eloquence, intricate rhythms and dead-end rights of racy. I've often wondered what this kind of writing—this Pauline, the classical style—has to do with the black influence on Southern speech, a stress on sonorous and musicality. Whatever source, the author uses it splendid effect in several of his scenes. In one of the Ballard is sleeping in his when a pack of hunting dogs close on the trail of their prey. "Some people will follow its scent through doorless gutters, and out window, while he, first terrified, then enraged, strikes out them."

When Ballard finds a rusty axhead and takes it to the smith to be sharpened, the author shows a beautiful elegy to lost instant of workmanship, scribbling, again in fall rhythms, each step of the process. "Some people will follow its scent through doorless gutters, and out window, while he, first terrified, then enraged, strikes out them."

To demonstrate that he is man too, Mr. McCarthy makes few small mistakes here. There. He ought to resist, like strolche, palimpsest, and incipit, as well as in some like knew not. And the an apostrophe to fate on p. 156 that belongs in some else's book. But these are omissions, more skills from brimming imagination. "Child of God" is no idle title. Ballard one, like you and me and author, too, and this book going to let us forget it.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will V.

ACROSS			47 Hagen	18 Deprived
1 Secret group	49 Mack and Lewis	19 Kind of football		
6 North Carolina	51 Part of a G. & S.	kick		
cape	title	24 Below, in poem		
10 Morse or area	52 Cinematography	26 Prehistoric		
14 Declaim	effect	mounds		
15 Latest thing	56 Dance step	27 Muscat resident		
16 Seed appendage	58 Bronze or Iron	29 Corn bread		
17 Start of a	59 Musical prince	29 Old Norse word		
Russian author's	61 "— of Homey"	31 Fountain order		
quote	65 End of quote	34 Follow		
20 Threatening	and name of	35 "— mol . . ."		
words	author	38 "To — his		
21 Sprat's	68 Forthwith	own"		
preference	69 Flying prefix	39 Ancient Syria		
22 Southern	70 Roman official	40 Dissidents, for		
German Abbr.	71 For fear that	short		
23 Aquatic bird	72 Lack	42 Holy Roman		
25 Raphael's	73 Neck parts	emperor		
Madonna		43 Cardinal		
27 Gibraltar	DOWN	45 It before he real		
denizen	1 Perry of song	47 Cleaned by		
30 Marine hazard	2 Sandarac tree	Hercules		
32 Golfer's concern	3 Ruin	50 Shiny cotton		
33 Joined the fox	4 Lopsided	52 Disastrous		
hunt	5 Antilles group	53 — goose		
35 White House pet	6 To's companion	54 Apollo's		
37 Sorrowful,	7 Title	birthplace		
poetically	8 Miss de Mille	55 Fifth helmet.		
41 More of quote	9 Merchandising	57 Italian lake		
44 Animal	level	60 Distinctive		
45 Rodent	10 Coolidge	62 Small piece		
48 Aftermath of a	11 African antelope	63 Falsehood		
scrape	12 Soft seat	64 — out (make		
	13 French pupil	do)		
		66 Cockney's chum		
		67 Sward		

